TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

Owing to the large number of new subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY POST it will be impossible for us to supply back numbers after January 1, in order to receive papers beginning on that date orders for same should be sent in at once.

The Semi-Weekly Post.

ALL THE LATEST NEWS

In an eight-page paper two times a week (Tuesdays and Fridays) for only $1 a year.

Subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

CAUGHT THE RED.

Parisian Police Run Down the Man Who Threw the Bomb on Saturday.

FOUND HIM AMONG THE INJURED.

He Is Lying in the Hospital With a Badly Shattered Face.

DISCLAIMS ANY ACCOMPLICES.

When Cornered He Boastingly Declared He Committed the Outrage.

DUPUY THE ONE HE AIMED AT.

Anarchists Meet and Approve the Bloody Deed.

UNIVERSAL OUTCRY OF THE PRESS

PARIS, Dec. 10.—After a day of great excitement following the explosion of a bomb in the chamber of deputies yesterday, the authorities have announced that they have the bomb-thrower in custody. The miscreant is named Marchal. He is an anarchist and has made a full confession.

News to the effect that the bomb-thrower was in the hands of the police was circulated at noon to-day, but the report was not confirmed until the official announcement was made this evening, and now Paris will sleep easier and await the developments to-morrow. Marchal, it appears, was among the injured persons taken to the Hotel Dieu, the large hospital on the north side of the Place du Parvis, Notre Dame. He soon fell under the suspicion of the authorities, and, pressed by the prefect of police, he decided to make a full confession and did so, glorying in his dastardly crime.

The discovery of the anarchist fiend was made in the following manner: Among the persons questioned by the police yesterday evening was a man whose nose was almost blown off by the explosion of the bomb. The suspect gave the name of Vaillant, and said that he lived at Choisy le Roi. This man, who was attended by the physicians announced to the refreshment room of the chamber after the explosion, was taken to the Hotel Dieu after being examined by the prefect of police.

WATCHING THE SUSPECT.

At the hospital the suspect was carefully watched by four detectives, and it was noticed that he gave the name of Marchal when his "pedigree" was taken upon entering the Hotel Dieu. This was reported to the authorities, and several detectives were immediately started out with instructions to spend the night in establishing the identity of Vaillant, or Marchal, and to furnish a complete report of the man and his surroundings. This was done. The detectives worked quickly and cleverly on the case, and by morning the prefect of police was in possession of several reports concerning the suspect, which, upon being joined together and condensed, made it clear that the man in the Hotel Dieu, with his nose almost blown off, was a dangerous anarchist named Vaillant, who was born at Mezieres, a strongly fortified town of about 5,000 population in the department of Ardennes.

Vaillant is 35 years of age, and has lived a roving life. He passed several years in Buenos Ayres, and in 1887 returned to France and married. He now has two children. Vaillant, however, soon deserted his wife.

Still, according to the police reports, since 1884 Vaillant has been identified with the extremist branch of the socialists and with the regular anarchist groups. He made himself prominent by the incendiary nature of his speeches and by his bitter denunciations of the bourgeoise, and eventually became a member of the committee of the revolutionary socialist group of the Eighteenth arrondissement of Paris. This, in brief, is the cream of the report of the detectives.

VAILLANT CONFRONTED.

Early in the day M. Lepine, the perfect of police, the public prosecutor and the examining magistrate visited the Hotel Dieu and had a long interview with Vaillant, who at first protested his innocence and was quite indignant. Finally the public prosecutor said to the suspect:

"Your name is Vaillant and not Marchal, as you claimed when you came to the hospital."

After a moment of hesitation the suspected man admitted his identity and confessed that he had thrown the bomb. When questioned as to his reasons for attempting to take the lives of so many people, Vaillant replied defiantly:

"I wished to deal a thoroughly dramatic blow at the institutions of the country, and I wished to cause a great sensation. I endeavored to aim the bomb at M. Dupuy (the president of the chamber of deputies). I glory in the act, and I only regret that my hand swerved and that the bomb did not explode near the mark."

This bold and defiant statement caused a sensation. There was so much bitter hatred in his tone that even the public prosecutor started and seemed to grow pale. Vaillant is a big blonde with a heavy mustache and a hardened expression. The bomb he used was a little iron saucepan which he bought at a bazar near the Hotel de Ville recently.

WHAT THE BOMB WAS LIKE.

The bomb saucepan, when loaded, contained, he said: "A number of nails which you found on the floor of the chamber. Inside the saucepan was a tube with a compressed center. In the tube were picric acid and prussiate of soda, these being separated at the point near where the tube was compressed by a small ball of cotton saturated with sulphuric acid, which at a given moment would be consumed by the sulphuric acid, thus allowing the acids to mix and cause an explosion."

The anarchist then described in detail a variety of objects which, he said, would be found in his lodgings at the Hotel del Union, No. 70 Rue Daguerre, where he lived under the name of Marchal. "But," Vaillant added, "if you are going to search my room you had better be careful in disturbing things unless you want to be blown to pieces. I advise you, especially, to be careful in handling a box which is full of explosives."

In consequence of this declaration MM. Rouillier, Lepine and Meyer, the examining judge, accompanied by the commissary of police, went to the Hotel del Union and ascertained that Vaillant had eight days previously hired a furnished room. The authorities found a number of nails exactly similar to those scattered about the chamber of deputies after the explosion; they also found a saucepan like the one described which he had evidently discarded because it was a trifle too large to carry without danger of detection.

Vaillant continues to pretend to be utterly indifferent as to the consequences of his crime, and speaks of it as though it did not concern him in the slightest.

DENIES HE HAS ACCOMPLICES.

Detectives who devote themselves entirely to watching anarchists and reporting upon their doings and sayings express the belief that Vaillant had a number of accomplices, but Vaillant replies to all questions on this subject with the remark: "You need not put yourself to the trouble of searching for accomplices, I alone did the deed."

The Associated Press correspondent this afternoon visited the chamber of deputies, where MM. Bertillon and Girard were investigating the explosion and trying to determine the kind of machine employed by the bomb-thrower. All the scraps of the bomb which had been found and examined are mostly pieces of iron and short, large-headed hob-nails, as well as a number of smaller nails. The authorities have also found a number of scraps of tin, which at first were said to be portions of a sardine box, but which, according to Vaillant's confession, must be pieces of the saucepan.

The ceiling of the chamber of deputies, near the gallery from which the bomb was thrown, is peppered with marks made by the flying nails. A window near the roof is broken and one of the benches occupied by the doorkeepers is perforated by a large piece of iron. The drapery of the gallery was badly tattered. M. Herisse, deputy from the Ille Et. Vilaine, seated on the extreme left benches, had a narrow escape. The collar of his overcoat was torn by a nail, but the deputy was uninjured.

M. Girard expressed the opinion that Vaillant threw the bomb with his left hand while hiding himself partly behind a pillar separating the public galery from the reserve portion. M. Girard also said that in his opinion the bomb was so constructed as to explode when it turned bottom upwards. On a column are marks of two bloody hands, and all the cushions of the seats are covered with a fine dust in the vicinity of the column, which M. Girard said was a deposit following the combustion of explosive gas.

SUSPECTS STILL HELD.

The room which yesterday afternoon was converted into an infirmary looked this evening like the amphitheater of a hospital; on all sides were bloodstains which had not been removed and a strong odor of disinfectants could be noticed. All the slightly injured people whom the police detained at the Hotel de Ville, unless suspected of some connection with the explosion, were released late in the afternoon.

Among those detained in custody or who have not been removed on account of their injuries, the police refusing definite information on the subject, are a man named Gaunet and a baker who gives his name as Guillotiere, whose skull has been trepanned and who will certainly be detained for further investigation. At the Hotel Dieu Vaillant has been placed in a separate room, where he is watched by several detectives night and day.

Lenoir, the engraver, who was at first suspected of being the man who threw the bomb, has been released. Six other persons are still in custody and will not be released until the police are in possession of all the facts in connection with yesterday's outrage.

M. Meyer, the examining magistrate, is known to have obtained two important depositions regarding the authors of the crime. Suspicion rests especially on four persons, one of whom is a man named Vincent, who twice gave a false address; the others also gave false addresses and made contradictory statements to the magistrate, who passed the night in examining the suspects. During the night the police made a search of the houses of a number of suspected people and are said to have obtained some valuable information.

The condition of the injured is satisfactory, and it is now hoped that no lives will be lost through the explosion.

ALL DENOUNCE IT.

Parisian Press Unanimous in Condemning the Outrage—Deputies Recovering Relate Their Experiences.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—All the newspapers, including the radical and socialist press, make energetic denunciation of the outrage. The *Autoire* and the *Libre Parole* lay the responsibility of yesterday's crime upon the teachings of the atheists. The *Siecle* says: "It is a lesson to those who do not look upon the social war seriously." The *Echo de Paris* declares the Socialist party is answerable for the outrage.

The *Radical* and *La Justice* stigmatize the authors of such an odious outrage and demand the prompt punishment of the criminals. The *Lanterne* demands the extermination of those capable of such crimes, but adds that the punishment should not be extended to those who are not guilty. The *Journal des Debats* claims it was the fault of the radicals that the bill against anarchists, prompted by the recent outrages, was not voted.

The *Figaro* demands special repression for these social crimes. The *Soleil* says that the government is sufficiently armed and that it need only apply the existing laws. The *Gaulois* is of the opinion that the great remedy for such crimes would be: "Energetic measures against the ranters of the tribune and press who prepare bombs by their utterances and writings." The *Matin* is of the opinion that it is not sufficient to strike the arm which threw the bomb; but it is necessary also to strike the head directing the arm. The *Petite Republique*, organ of the socialists, disclaims all connection with the author of the outrage, who is described by the paper mentioned as a senseless coward.

Deputy Lemier is still confined to his bed. Several other wounded deputies were visited by the Associated Press correspondent, and they were also found to be progressing toward recovery. M. Henry Boucher, deputy from the Vosges, was found in bed surrounded by friends.

"You see," said Mr. Boucher, "I am not dead; my wound, luckily, is slight, which I owe to the fact that I was standing, being about to leave the chamber in order to attend a wedding. I was the only person on the other side of the chamber who was struck by portions of the bomb."

M. Boucher thereupon opened a small pocketbook from which he took a horseshoe nail, and showing it to the correspondent said: "Look at this charming souvenir; I shall have a scarfpin made out of it." The horse-shoe nail formed a portion of the charge of nails with which Vaillant's bomb was loaded.

Deputy Vigne, who was suffering from a slight wound in the neck, describing the explosion, said:

"Everybody was stunned for a moment, and we at first doubted whether the explosion was not a bad practical joke. Some of my friends thought a squib had been thrown, as the applause called forth from the admirers of Deputy Mirman, who had just concluded his speech, could still be heard as the bomb exploded. We only realized that a bomb outrage had been committed when Deputy Lemier threw up his arms and fell bleeding to the floor. A panic would undoubtedly have followed but for the admirable coolness of M. Dupuy. The outrage will undoubtedly lead to the concentration of the moderates, and the majority which the government will thus secure will greatly strengthen it."

A cabinet council was held to-day, and the ministers discussed the law of 1875 dealing with dynamite outrages, and recommended additional and stringent provisions in regard to the use of all explosives. The sentiment of the council was in favor of additional laws to regulate press utterances and for severely punishing any defense of crimes or any incitement to crime. Another cabinet council will be held to-morrow, when the subject of dynamite outrages will again be thoroughly considered.

M. Dupuy, the president of the chamber of deputies, received to-day a countless number of letters and telegrams of congratulation upon his escape, and of admiration for the courage and calmness which he had displayed in such a trying emergency.

MORE SUCH DEEDS.

Warm Speeches at a Meeting of Parisian Anarchists.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of anarchists to-day at the house of a wine merchant at Levallois-Perret, a suburb, several speakers warmly commended the action of Vaillant and all rose and drank to the explosion of yesterday. One of the speakers said during the course of a speech: "The bourgeoise will certainly see more of such deeds."

The socialist-collectivists held a meeting this afternoon at Colombes, a village six miles from the city, and were addressed by Deputy Chauvin, a socialist who has recently been elected. MM. Jourde and Quesde, as well as all the other socialist deputies, were present, as were many women in sympathy with socialism. The house where the meeting took place was decorated with red flags. Deputy Jourde, who represents the Gironde, denounced the outrage in the chamber of deputies, and said that the socialists would not co-operate with the anarchists. The socialists, M. Jourde continued, did not desire to annihilate society, they only wanted fuller liberties.

Deputy Quesde said: "After the recent victories of the socialists yesterday's outrage must be deeply deplored. Our enemies will take advantage of it to attack us, whom they confound with anarchists. Our only aim is to push our propaganda and to obtain a majority in the chamber." A resolution calling upon the socialists to unite and urging the deputies to continue their demand for a general amnesty was adopted.

ANARCHISTS HOOTED.

Only for London Police They Might Have Suffered.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The police force in Trafalgar square was larger to-day than usual in view of the rumor that the anarchists intended to hold another meeting, but whether frightened by the police demonstration, or owing to the excitement created by the Paris bomb-throwing, only a few persons appeared. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, a crowd of about 500 men assembled. It was mostly made up of sightseers, roughs and a few venders of socialist literature. The police extended a cordon around the Nelson monument, and just as soon as the anarchist Nichols arrived the crowd became menacing and hooted him. Nichols fled, and the police, with the utmost difficulty, protected him from the violence of the mob.

Four Italian anarchists shortly afterward made a movement as if to hold a meeting in the square, but were obliged to run away owing to the hostility of the crowd, which had evidently been excited by the news of the Paris outrage. Each of the venders of socialistic literature was followed about by two policemen, apparently with the object of protecting him against the crowd. There was great excitement for a moment when the police shouted "stop" to a man who was carrying a mysterious looking bundle. The man fled, followed by part of the crowd, but escaped. The square was cleared at 4:30 P. M. There was no trouble of a serious nature.

Artistic Western Highwaymen.

HELENA, MONT., Dec. 10.—Last night two highwaymen went to the house of John Bower. In answer to their knock the door was opened by a boy. A gun was poked into his face and he was ordered to keep quiet. Then the robbers entered and drove Mrs. Bower and three children into a bed room and kept them prisoners for more than two hours. When Bower came home he was robbed of $26 and a watch. Two masked men held up a saloonkeeper and his guests at Big Timber, getting $90.

Big Garnishee for $20,300 Salary.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 10.—Sylvan Lehmeyer, of New York city, has began an attachment suit against the New York firm of N. J. Schloss & Co., clothing merchants, which failed recently. Lehmeyer asserts that in salary and commissions it owes him $20,300. Writs of attachments were issued to the counties of Adams, Alexander, Will, Jo Daviess, Henry, Champaign, Macon, McLean and Livingston for the purpose of garnishing whatever outstanding accounts may be due the firm.

Looted a C. & G. W. Station.

ST. CHARLES, ILL., Dec. 10.—The ticket office of the Chicago & Great Western was robbed to-night by four masked men. They bound Night Operator Foster and his friend "Brick" Matteson, both of whom are only 18 years of age each, to a chair, drilled a hole in the safe and blew it open. They secured $110 in money and some checks and receipts. They then made their escape.

Moorhead Temperance Meeting.

Captain J. K. Barbour led the temperance meeting at the Moorhead union last night. The addresses were made by W. T. Powell, Dr. Kennedy, Eli Thomas, L. Mooney and Mr. and Mrs. Shields. The latter are missionary workers and used their experiences in drawing temperance lessons.

ALL OUT OF JOINT.

The House Calendar Is Demoralized by the Torrey Bill's Defeat.

HAWAII AN EVER GREEN TOPIC.

Senator Hill's Force Bill Motion Will Be Antagonized.

BILL TO ADMIT UTAH UP TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The sudden collapse of the bankruptcy bill in the house last Friday has somewhat disorganized the program in the house for the coming week, which it was supposed would be almost entirely devoted to that subject. As it is the house will begin the week to-morrow with no definite work in view. The tariff will not come up for debate until a week from to-morrow, the 18th the earliest, although if the present intention of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee holds, the bill—that is, the custom features of the bill—will be reported on Wednesday.

The majority report will be filed with the bill, but it will be some days later before the Republicans have their report prepared. The bill for the admission of Utah, which consumed the morning hour on Friday, will again come up during the morning to-morrow. The Republicans will probably continue their filibustering program, and at the conclusion of the hour to-morrow the privilege of the bill will end and it will return to its place on the calendar.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who is in charge of the measure, says that in that event he will ask the committee on rules for a day for consideration, and he expects that before next Saturday night the bill will have passed the house and have been sent to the senate. On Tuesday the committee on judiciary meets, and it is expected that it will immediately report with a favorable recommendation Mr. Bailey's bill for the establishment of a voluntary system of bankruptcy.

The Bailey bill differs radically from the Torrey bill. It creates no new officials except trustees, is limited in its application to those who desire to take advantage of its provisions, and is distinctly temporary in its character. It is framed, as Mr. Bailey says, to cut two holes—one to let the honest debtor out and begin business life anew; the other to catch and hold the dishonest debtor.

There are no bills of national importance on the calendar. The most important, perhaps, is the one to protect forest reservations, which has already been considered and which will probably be disposed of this week. It involves a large amount of western land, and is being bitterly opposed by the far western members.

A favorable report on the bill to refund the cotton tax collected during the period between 1863 and 1868, amounting to $68,072,388, has been ordered by the judiciary committee, and it is the ardent desire of the southern members that it receive consideration this week.

Senator Hill's motion to consider the force bill will be antagonized by a counter motion from Senator Hoar to refer the bill to the committee on privileges and elections, which will be offered as a substitute. There is a possibility that Senator Hoar's motion may carry. If it should, the further consideration of the bill would be postponed until the committee could pass upon the merits of the bill, but the Republican triumph would be only temporary. The Hill bill is now before the senate upon a report from the committee on the judiciary.

There is likely to be considerable debate of a partisan character before the result can be determined. The program for the week also promises a speech by Senator Morrill on the financial features of the president's message. The venerable senator from Vermont generally treats the senate to a set speech early in the session on some financial topic, and he has chosen this year the portion of the message dealing with the tariff and internal revenue, and it is quite probable that he will also discuss other features of the financial situation.

The chances are that the Hawaiian question will again during the week receive the attention of the senate. It is even possible that it may be taken up to the displacement of other of the orders mentioned. It is expected that the president will send in his reply to the senate resolution of inquiry early in the week, giving in detail his instructions to Minister Willis and all other information in his possession.

The past week has developed the fact that a large number of the Democratic senators stand ready to defend Mr. Cleveland's policy. Consequently the discussion of this topic will not be one-sided when it shall occur.

The senate calendar, while not very long, contains a sufficient number of bills and resolutions to keep that body entirely employed. There will be more or less executive business. In all probability adjournment will be taken again on Thursday until the following Monday.

LAWLER NOT LEFT.

A Place Said to Be Ahead for Chicago's Ex-Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — Senator Palmer, Hon. Ben T. Cable and other Illinois Democratic leaders saw President Cleveland yesterday concerning the Chicago offices other than those recently filled by the appointment of Washington Hesing and W. J. Mize. The elements represented by the senator and Mr. Cable are somewhat antagonistic. Senator Palmer is mainly desirous of securing the appointment of John C. Donnelly as United States marshal at Chicago. The name of ex-Congressman Frank Lawler had been mentioned for this place, but Mr. Lawler declined to antagonize the senator's candidate. It appears to be settled that Mr. Lawler will not be appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, a place for which his friends had urged him. One of the Chicago congressmen said to-night that Mr. Lawler's defeat for the Chicago postoffice and various other places did not mean that he was not to receive an appointment, for, on the contrary, Mr. Cleveland had fully made up his mind to look after the congressman.

Accident to the Etruria.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Cunard steamer Etruria, which arrived off the bar Saturday night, met with a peculiar accident at sea, and one similar to that which befell the New York at the same time and position. The accident occurred about 6 o'clock on the evening of December 0. Investigation showed that the bolt which holds the strap around the eccentric had broken. The ship was compelled to lay to for 10 hours while the repairs were being made.

AN INSANE HORSE THIEF.

Influential Relatives May Get Him Out of Riverside.

FRANKLIN, PA., Dec. 10.—The penitentiary at Riverside holds a prisoner who will probably not remain there long. He was taken there a week ago from here for five years for horse stealing, under the name of C. P. Wilson. At the time he took the rig from the Oil City liveryman he drove it to Union City and left it, after telegraphing the owner where it could be found. His wife was with him at the time, and she testified that he was insane from drink.

During the past week some startling developments have been made in the case. It is stated that the man's name is not Wilson, but that he is George W. Greer, a nephew of Hon. W. U. Hensel, and that he has family relationship with several prominent officials. Also, that his wife, who is a trained nurse formerly employed at Dixmont and at Norristown hospital for the insane, was attached to the Norristown establishment when Greer was a patient there, having become insane in consequence of injuries received in a railroad wreck some years ago.

At the time he left there he was pronounced cured, and the marriage followed. Then Greer, or Wilson, as he called himself, tried to do business as an agent, and in traveling about the country got to drinking, which induced a return of his mental ailments.

Influential relatives will come to his rescue, and the prospects are that Greer will not long remain in prison.

ENGLAND'S STRONG RIVAL.

London's Thunderer Sees a Gloomy Prospect in the New Tariff.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Sunday Times* says that the United States has inserted the thin end of a wedge to effect a vast cleavage in the doctrine of protection. "The Democrats have to confront a decreasing revenue due to the depression resulting from the McKinley bill. The disgraceful pandering to the silver interests also accounts for much of the depression. It will be many years before the mischief resulting from a compulsory purchase of silver is repaired. Our impression is that while the new tariff bill is a considerable gain for exporters of raw products, many branches of manufactures in Great Britain will be confronted with a powerful rival. The abolition of the amazing duty upon works of art leaves the treasury not a penny worse and will confer an enormous boon upon one of the most deserving classes in the community. This may do something to develop the genuine taste for arts among the citizens of the great republic."

Ohio Oil Men Fussing, Too.

LIMA, O., Dec. 10.—Ohio oil producers are wrought up over the prospect of free oil, and a large number of petitions have been sent to congressmen. One of the largest producers received a letter to-day from Congressman Layton saying: "Your telegram and letter relative to placing oil on the free list are at hand. I immediately filed the same with Hon. William L. Wilson. I will take the matter under consideration before the final passage of the bill, and will take such action as I think proper."

GREAT NORTHERN SCORCHED.

Its Fire Proofing Saved It—Panic Among the Guests.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A blaze in the Great Northern hotel early this morning created a lively panic among the guests on the north side of the building. The flames were confined to a ventilating shaft which extends from the basement to the roof, 14 stories above. For half an hour the flames roared through the shaft from top to bottom, burning like a blast furnace, and but for the fire-proof construction of the building the hotel would have been destroyed. As it was the damage did not exceed $500. The shaft was lined with wood to facilitate the passage of a dumb waiter, and when this wood had been burned the fire died out. The hotel people feared that the smoke would overcome some of the guests on the north side of the hotel, and proceeded to rouse them. Some of the guests were already awake and in a state of panic. Several women on the lower floors rushed from their beds without waiting to dress and ran into the corridors in their night robes. Occupying a suite on the fourth floor were Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, his wife and mother. Mr. Seabrooke and his party hurriedly dressed and went downstairs, where other guests of the house were gathering in all sorts of dress uniform. The excitement did not last over 30 minutes.

DEDICATED AT LAST.

The Scranton M. E. Church Which Was Twice Burned.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 10.—The Elm park Methodist Episcopal church, the handsomest and most complete church of the denomination in Pennsylvania, was formally dedicated to-day. The church cost about $200,000. It was to have been dedicated just one year ago but four days before the date set, the church was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The building was again burned to the ground when nearly completed last March. Peter Hombach, the former watchman at the church, is now serving a term of 10 years in the penitentiary for the burning of the structure.

Bishop Newman, of Omaha, Neb., preached the sermon this morning. At the afternoon services Governor Pattison and other well-known Pennsylvanians made addresses.

STATUTES STAYED.

A Decidedly New Feature of Missouri's Sunday War.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 10.—The latest point of interest in the Sunday rest war was the granting by Judge Gibson last night of an injunction restraining all county and city officers from arresting or in any way interfering to-day with the barbers at the Midland hotel. The injunction was granted on petition of the proprietors of the hotel. The effect of it is to render void for the time being one of the laws on Missouri's statute books. Whether it is to be made permanent remains to be seen. All was quiet to-day, no move being made against the barbers.

A HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPER

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

This number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST is sent to thousands of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who are not on our subscription list, but who we feel ought to be. We hope all will give the paper a careful examination, and if they should approve its quality and price, of which there can be no doubt they will, we trust each recipient of a copy will send us one dollar for a year's subscription—only one dollar.

THE WEEKLY POST has passed out of existence and its place has been taken by THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST at the same price. Its subscribers will hereafter get two complete 8-page papers a week instead of one 12-page paper. The man who cannot afford to take a high-class daily like THE DAILY POST can now surely afford to take a first-class city semi-weekly paper, such as is offered to him twice a week by THE POST for only one dollar a year. This is almost equivalent to giving the paper away.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be in every respect as good as the weekly. It will be issued each Tuesday and Friday. All the features which have made THE WEEKLY POST one of the great journals of America will be continued in the semi-weekly, in addition to the late news and market reports, specially prepared for it.

Nearly every rural postoffice in the eastern country now has at least a semi-weekly mail. This would insure THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST regularly twice a week to every subscriber—or 104 papers a year for one dollar; less than one cent a copy.

As an inducement to organize clubs we make the following propositions:

We will give a souvenir Columbian coin, and a free copy of the paper for six months, to anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly. The Columbian coins were issued by the United States government for the world's fair, and are already becoming scarce. Their face value is 50 cents but their market value is one dollar.

To anyone sending us a club of ten *new* subscribers for one year to the semi-weekly we will send a copy of the paper free for one year.

To anyone sending us a club of fifteen *new* subscribers for one year we will send both a souvenir coin and a free copy of the paper for one year.

Free sample copies of the semi-weekly will be sent to all who may ask.

For the convenience of intending subscribers, and to save them the trouble of writing a letter, we append a form of an order which can be clipped out, dated and filled and forwarded to us with one dollar enclosed:

ORDER FORM.

.....189..

To The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Enclosed find one dollar, for which you will please send a copy of The Semi-Weekly Post to me for one year to the following address:

Name.....

Postoffice.....

County..... *State*.....

Write proper names very plainly.

MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

Threatening Attitude of Some of the Lehigh Valley Employes.

DISCRIMINATION AS TO WAGES.

A Death Resembling the Homestead Poison Cases.

TRACES OF ARSENIC ARE FOUND.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—The Lehigh strike may be reopened in all its intensity. An official circular has been prepared, which will be promulgated on Monday, addressed to the employes on the northern (Buffalo) division, and announcing a reduction in wages. The employes on this division have enjoyed a pay schedule which has been the envy of railroad men of other companies. The present reduction applies to yard engineers and firemen and road firemen. The new scale fixes the scale of yard engineers at 25 cents an hour, yard firemen at 15 cents an hour for the first six months, 17 for the next six months and 17½ after that; road firemen $1 90 a day for the first six months, $2 for the second six months and $2 10 after that.

The peculiar feature of this order is that it will not affect the Lehigh's old employes that did not go out on strike last month. They are to receive the old wages as a reward for their fidelity to the company's interests. The new schedule will affect the "scabs" and taken-back brotherhood men alike and alone. Leaders of the federated brotherhoods have counseled the men not to be harsh or hasty in passing judgment on the action taken by the road officials. A chif of the brotherhood said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"We believe in letting the officials back down gracefully, not in trying to humiliate them because we have won, but the temper of our men, who find their old places filled by incompetent men and are met with refusals to re-employ, has to be cooled by continual application of sensible advice. Now that this order has been issued reducing wages, not on the basis of relative competency or length of service, but as a punishment for being a brotherhood man, it is possible the men will insist on reopening the strike."

To-morrow the Lehigh expects to move as much freight as it was moving when the strike occurred. The through sleeping car service in operation on the Lehigh prior to the strike will be resumed to-morrow morning.

The cost of the Lehigh strike is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $1,000,000. The strikers themselves say $500,000. At any rate the loss of revenue and interruption of business have been so grievous that no dividend will be issued in January. None was paid in October either, and the fact that a large part of the stock of the Lehigh is held by widows, orphans, public institutions and private establishments whose principal support is derived from the dividends promises distress if two quarters are passed.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 10.—G. W. Guerley, a non-union telegraph operator, who was brought here from Philadelphia during the recent Lehigh Valley strike, died yesterday at the hospital, after suffering with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and developments have already occurred which may terminate in startling disclosures. Guerley was taken sick Thursday evening and reported off duty owing to what he thought was a severe attack of colic. A physician was called and was asked to leave medicine for colic, which he did. About midnight Guerley became so weak that Mrs. Blodgett sent word to Superintendent Esser, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, who had the sick man taken to the hospital in a company ambulance.

Here the physicians found him suffering from what they believed was arsenical poisoning, and endeavored by every means in their power to save him, but he sank gradually until Friday night, when he rallied for a short time and was able to talk. He said he could not imagine where he could have eaten any food that was poisoned, but that on Thursday afternoon he ate veal cutlet at a restaurant and a short time afterward was first taken ill. Later on Friday night he had a relapse, and continued growing weaker until death. It now transpires that during the week from 30 to 40 of the non-union men who boarded at the same restaurant suffered from severe cramps in the stomach.

The coroner ordered an autopsy, which was held last night by Dr. Robins and Dr. Kyte. They found in the stomach distinct traces of poisoning. The stomach, they say, had almost been eaten away. They will make a careful diagnosis of the case and give their evidence at the inquest on Monday. Meanwhile County Detective Whalen is investigating the matter and says he expects startling developments.

Subtle Banking Methods.

WACO, TEX., Dec. 10.—C. L. McCay and H. D. Kone, president and cashier of the insolvent Bell County national bank, of Temple, were convicted last evening of misappropriating funds. The amount is about $10,000. They signed fictitious names to notes which they placed in the bank to deceive the bank examiner and balance their shortages. As an instance the 15-year-old messenger boy was the maker of a note for $3,000.

NEWS OF THREE STATES.

TWO NEW candidates for the Uniontown postoffice are Charles Lenhart and John Boyle.

THE Dunbar company has forwarded orders to clean out furnace No. 2 and prepare it for operation.

THE condition of Hon. John Cessna, ill at his Bedford home, is unchanged. No immediate danger is apprehended.

IT is believed grave-robbers are operating on Calvary cemetery, near Youngstown, O. A dismantled coffin was found outside the cemetery.

JOHN PRICE, a heater's helper at Youngstown, O., unable to get work, became melancholy and yesterday cut his throat. He may live.

Three Papers Every Week.

We will send you Robert Bonner's great story paper, the New York *Ledger*, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST both one year for only $1 75. de12-W-6t

It is strange how some mothers, however much they may love the little ones who cluster about their knee, will repress every sign of affection and make their every word harshly commanding rather than loving. If they only knew how much a smile and a kind word means to a little heart they would not be so chary of them, but would send many an extra sunbeam across the path of childhood which is not always as bright and unclouded as poets would have us believe. We look back from our years of maturity and think that we were brightly happy during the years of childhood, forgetting that memory paints with a gold pencil, and lightens the shadows which might spoil the picture.

The loss of a pet rabbit then was as great to us as the loss of a fortune would be now, and the little heart burnings and sorrows were as real to the small ones who bore them as the greater burdens of life are nowadays. The loss of a companion smote us deeply. If we could search the past with a strong light we would remember the day our best chum found she liked another girl better, and the ensuing anguish, or, perhaps we were fond of the teacher and endured the pangs of jealousy because she praised another scholar more lavishly than she did us. We laugh now at this picture, and the laugh makes us think it was not hard to bear, but we did not see it then with the eyes of cynical manhood or womanhood, and we did not realize that the world held more for us than a friendship or a teacher's praise.

Our little world was bounded by the school yard and the home circle. We knew nothing of the struggles continually going on among men for the mastery. The ethics of the world's society were as Greek, and the trials of grown up people were no more real to us than the woes of children are to those same grown-ups.

A single frown may darken a whole day for a sensitive little heart, and who will blame the child if he wonders dimly what made mamma so cross, instead of sitting down and thinking that the baby had cried, the dinner burned, and papa refused money for a coveted pleasure, all of which made up the frown. All that the little one knows is that he had to bear a wrong not of his making, and a sense of injury will rankle longer than the mother thinks.

All children love caresses, but how many are pushed from the mother's arms by the next comer and never taken back? Only a week before his place was on mamma's knee, and now the new baby is there almost all the time. Even when the usurper is asleep there seems to be no room for him, because mamma is tired. This is a hard blow to an affectionate child, and the way which is followed in most American families of giving the children all possible indulgence, but denying them the kiss of love or the few moments in loving arms to listen to childish troubles, is what makes our cynical, skeptical men and women. The child who can remember a daily, nightly sign of affection, who is never afraid to run with a loving hug or kiss, is the one who will carry through the world with him an unstained heart, and will withstand temptations far better than his brother who was supplied with money and gifts, but never kissed.

A loving bear hug from a pair of boy's arms is one of the best inheritances a mother can be given from heaven, and the best compliment which may be put into words was one which was paid to a mother not long ago by a wild, sturdy 10-year-old in telling her that he would grow big fast so that he might marry her because no other woman in the world could be so nice.

ENAMELING THE BATH.

A Simple Means of Making an Old Zinc Tub Dainty.

Golden Days.

The bath tub from which age and constant use have worn away the brightness is the despair of the model housewife, who wishes to have everything about her home show traces of care on the part of herself and her domestics. How distressed she is when, after several ineffectual attempts to burnish up the metal lining, the dull, worn look remains, and the unwelcome truth bursts upon her that its "polishing days" are over, and there must in the future hover about the tub the air of dinginess and neglect!

To avoid this sort of trouble an ingenious idea is on the wing, which will as time advances gain in favor. This is the enameled bath-tub. When the zinc or tin lining grows shabby, give it a coat of white paint. After this has dried apply several thicknesses of white enamel, waiting for each application to dry before adding the next. In this way a thick enamel coating is laid upon the metal, giving it the appearance, when completed, of porcelain. The enameled lined tube is not only very much daintier in appearance, but can be kept in order more easily than zinc or tin, a damp cloth wiped across the surface being all that is needed to retain the purity of coloring.

As company for a tub furnished up in the foregoing manner treat in the same way the wood work of the bathroom. Some faint-hued enamel—pale blue, old pink, violet, gray, cream or lemon—laid upon the wood work completes the decorative notion, while æsthetic conceptions in pumpkin yellow, sage green or russet brown contrast admirably with the snowy lining of the tub.

FASCINATOR, HAT AND BONNET.

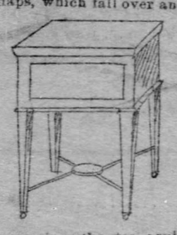
The head at the top is enveloped in a knit pink Shetland wool fascinator made into the form of a hood by gathering the edges on a foundation. The hat at the right is of beige felt, embroidered with blue silk on the edge. Above are wide blue velvet bows and paler blue plumes. The bonnet is made of black velvet sewn closely over a frame and bent to shape. It has a puffed crown, pink velvet strings and aigrette and a wreath of crush roses across the crown.

A NEW TEA TABLE.

Quite a Fascinating Little Novelty From Over the Water.

Lady's Pictorial.

Here is a fascinating tea table just brought out in England. It is the most charming contrivance imaginable. When closed, as you will see by the accompanying sketch, quite an ordinary-looking pretty little table, but by simply lifting the two flaps, which fall over and close on



the top, up springs the tea equipage complete and ready for use, the whole resting on a movable tray with crystal base. This magic table will be extensively

adopted by those who have dainty crockery and who will feel it a comfort to have it more safely housed than is possible in the ordinary china closet.

SOME NEW WINTER FLOWERS.

Novelties to Delight the Amateur's Heart.

COLD WEATHER BLOOMING ODDITIES.

A Very Pretty Trailing Plant With a Rather Long Name.

NICE VARIETIES JUST OUT THIS YEAR

Winter is not altogether a season of snow and ice, nor is it altogether impossible to have flowers to make bright the dull days between now and spring. For several years the beautiful varieties of cyclamen, with their rich green leaves and profusion of graceful, odd-shaped flowers, have been especially satisfactory for winter blooming. The varieties called *Persicum* and *Giganteum* have proved particularly desirable, and bloom throughout the entire winter.

NEW CYCLAMEN.

A well-developed bulb will often bear from 12 to 30 of the handsome flowers, and the colors range from dark red to white through several shades of pink and delicate blush, often beautifully spotted and variegated.

All who have cultivated these beauties in the window garden will be glad to learn that two new varieties have been introduced from Palestine this season. In their native home they grow wild on the mountain, but they are not hardy in our colder climate. These are much finer than the old varieties, and the foliage is exceedingly handsome, the dark green marbled with white and yellow, and the flowers are large and fine. *Rhodian* bears pure white blossoms and *Bericum* handsome deep blood red.

Among the novelties mentioned in various catalogues we find several plants that were introduced last year,

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE.

and which have been thoroughly tested. *Begonia Vernon* is one of these. There are few begonias that will bloom both winter and summer without becoming exhausted and demanding a season of rest. But this variety is decidedly an ever-bloomer. The flowers are borne in great profusion, and often in the winter the plant will be a perfect flame of color, lighting up the window garden more than any other plant.

The Mexican primrose is another continual bloomer, and there are few plants more satisfactory. It should be included in every collection of winter blooming plants, and is equally desirable for the lawn or flower garden during the summer. The flowers are clear, bright pink, nearly three inches in diameter, and there are often from 15 to 20 on a single plant.

Genista, or "Shower of Gold," should be potted now for Easter blooming. It is a greenhouse shrub, resembling the lantana. The foliage is very ornamental and will be admired on the plant shelves throughout the winter, but when in the early spring the entire plant is completely covered with the fine golden fragrant flowers we will not wonder where it derived its popular name, "shower of gold."

MEXICAN PEPEROMIA.

Mesembryanthemum Spectabile is sure to be popular in spite of its unpronounceable name. It is one of the finest of the new trailing plants. The round fleshy foliage and large magenta or pure white flowers are greatly admired, and it succeeds with but very slight care.

Asparagus Acutifolius rivals the smilax and is grown in the same manner. After it is well rooted the pot may be set on a bracket near the window and will soon climb all about the window frame if supported. The foliage is fine and feathery, especially satisfactory for decorative work and bouquet making.

The beautiful little Mexican trailer, called peperomia will droop gracefully over the side of a pot or hanging basket in the window, or creep along the ground when planted outside. It should receive the same treatment as the old well-known "wandering Jew," giving it light, rich soil and plenty of water. The leaves are very handsome, a dark velvety green, almost black, beautifully blotched with silver.

Tradescantia Multicolor will grow as well in the shade as in the sunshine, and this is a desirable feature for a window plant. It is easily propagated, and, like the old tradescantia, it grows rapidly, and will soon trail its long, graceful branches down from the window box or basket. This has much prettier leaves than the old variety, not only different shades of green, but pink, delicate blush, bright crimson, silver and bronze.

These are so numerous that it is difficult to decide which are worthy of special mention. Nearly every class of bulbs seems to offer especially desirable new sorts. *Lilium Speciosum Opal* takes the lead among new lilies; it is claimed to be the finest known variety, without exception. The bulbs are still rather expensive (from $1 50 to $3 each), and this may keep it from being extensively grown while so many really magnificent sorts may be bought for 15, 25 or 50 cents.

Among the odd varieties of crocus we find *colchicum parkmani*, which blooms in autumn instead of spring. It bears large checkered flowers, the ground color is pink, and the purple violet checks give it a very curious appearance. It is a native of the islands of the Grecian archipelago.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Useful Recipes for Winter Reference in the Kitchen.

CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS.—Prepare the batter the same as for cream puffs. Put it into a pastry bag and press it out upon well-buttered tins. By pressing the bag firmly and drawing it very slowly towards you while squeezing you will make the eclairs of a rope-like shape. They should be about five inches long. Allow two inches space between each eclair. Bake in a quick oven 20 minutes, or until thoroughly done. If properly baked the inside will be hollow, with a delicate, tender crust outside. When cold fill with the same cream puff filling. The icing—Melt two ounces of chocolate, then add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and stir until it forms a paste. Dip the bottom of each eclair into the icing and stand it away to dry. Eclairs may be filled with whipped cream or preserved fruits and iced with orange icing.

MACARONI PIE.—Half pound of macaroni, one pound sausage meat, a small bunch of parsley, one pint of water, one pint of good stock, pastry—stew the macaroni in water till quite tender, then add half the stock and a little seasoning; put a layer of macaroni in a pie dish, then a layer of sausage-meat, sprinkling over this chopped parsley, pepper and salt, then macaroni, and so on till the dish is full. Pour the remainder of the stock over, cover with a light dripping-crust, and bake half an hour.

APPLE PIE.—Three large greenings or other tart apples, one-quarter cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of butter. Pare and slice the apples. Line a tin pie dish with good, plain paste; fill it with the sliced apples, strew over the sugar; add water, butter cut into bits, and—if you like it—a quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon. Now roll out a piece of paste a little larger than the top of the pie, make a gash in the center of it; wet the rim of the lower crust with cold water; put the upper crust on, press the edges together, and bake in a quick oven (400° Fahrenheit) for a half hour.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One-quarter pound of chocolate, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one-half cup of milk, one pound of brown sugar, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the whole into a granite or copper saucepan; let it heat slowly, and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then boil until it hardens. Try by dropping a few drops in a cup of cold water: if it hardens quickly it is done. Turn into a greased square pan and when partly cool mark into squares with a dull knife. Stand in a cool dry place to harden.

BROOKLYN COOKIES.—Three even cups of powdered sugar and one full cup of butter mixed to a cream; add four eggs well beaten, one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a third of a cup of milk, and flour enough for a stiff batter. Roll out thin, cut in rounds, sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake. Caraway seed may be added if liked.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Mary Speakman
Of Philadelphia.

A Week of Writing

Would Not Tell the Story

Scrofula for Seven Years—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"A week devoted to writing would not be sufficient to tell of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. Seven years ago a running sore appeared on my ankle, which grew worse until it entirely covered my foot and the bones came out of my toes. Then the sores appeared on my other foot, right arm and hand. Holes were eaten in my lower limbs, my arm was one great sore from the shoulder down, and the bones came out of two of my fingers. Words

Cannot Tell My Sufferings.

I could not sleep and had no appetite. About three years after the first appearance of the disease my husband read of what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others, and urged me to try it. I was confined to the bed at the time, had given up all hope. However, I commenced taking the medicine, and before I had finished the bottle, could sleep, and not only eat, but enjoy my food. Now the

Sores are All Healed Up

with the exception of one spot on my limb. I thank God for having directed my husband's attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla, otherwise I should have been in my grave. I can now move about with the aid of crutches, and will always need their assistance, but anyone who had seen my condition when I commenced to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

would marvel that I am now alive to move at all." MRS. MARY SPEAKMAN, 2725 Latona Street, Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

DECLINE OF SALMAGUNDI.

Velvet Has the Call of Fashionables Now.

THE SEASON'S JAUNTY PICTURE HAT.

A Sleeveless Wrap of the Most Stylish Material.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE BIG SHOULDERS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—In the realm of fashion revolutions are as frequent and as lightly accomplished as in a Central American republic. Witness the rapid rise, the dizzy climax, the decadence, the plunging fall, of the Salmagundi gown, the chic combination of black and white, all within a few brief months.

I've spoken of the peculiar jaunty, almost military look of some of the season's picture hats. The flat felt

A PICTURE HAT.

was another passing mode of autumn. The winter hat has a crown, a low, tentative one, as if afraid to assert itself. And it may have a military cleft down the front, or merely a wide and deep scallop in the brim, through which one sees more clearly the martial plumes and things sticking straight up defiantly on its top.

The opera is a godsend to the fashionable. The crush for tickets has been something terrific. The costuming is more splendid than ever before. Time was—when Gerster sang and Ravelli and—oh! that was long ago—time was, I say, when women might sit in conspicuous opera boxes in street dress and be not ashamed. Perhaps they could now, but they seldom try it. An opera dress must be theatric, above all—admirable at a distance, that is—yet not tawdry or overloaded with

AN EVENING GOWN.

finery. And there's always the background to be considered.

Perhaps as pretty an opera gown as I have seen was one of bronze, trimmed with shot silk and wonderful lace, lace twice about the waist in a way that only a slender woman could wear; lace at the elbows, lace about the shoulder capes, and forming a long oval loop in front with an overskirt-like effect. The neck was cut low in V shape, the wearer was of queenly mold, and she looked equally well standing and sitting. Some wearers of show opera gowns do not. They are dressed for a sit down part exclusively.

VELVET EVERYWHERE.

Velvet and velvet and velvet! It is a year of velvet. Brocade or velvet for the skirt of an evening gown is material most fit and timely. Velvet for wedding dresses and fete dresses is the mode. Velvet and satin, soft, shiny effects, with generous play of light and shade for street dresses—what could be more beautiful? Velvet with fur or passementerie for wraps. Nothing is more smart. Solid colors are more in favor for velvet; bizarre stripes and checks have not held their own. Velvet's beauty is of texture. Pattern interferes. And such beautiful colors as there are! Violets, purples, dark lustrous greens; jet with velvet, lace with velvet, seal with velvet. It is a fashion in which one may take solid comfort. Some women like rough cloth and mannish buttons. All women like velvet and fur.

In wraps this material of the season seems the best fitted for two forms, the long-shaped cloak of ultra elegance, reaching to the ground, heavily trimmed with fur and moderate of sleeve and epaulet, as sleeves and epaulets go. That is the form which women of fine figure and fat purses have and others sigh for.

The other form is the shortest thing of velvet and fur—it isn't a dolman, because it isn't fitted to the figure, and it isn't a cape, because it's too long, and "wrap" means anything—which has come upon a townful of wide shoulders like oil on angry waves. For of these wraps a queer thing is noticed. They have precisely the shoulders, the collars, the capes of the fitted garments, but because they fall free of the figure and are somewhat full in cut, and because underneath them the gown is full too—because of all this the shoulders seem moderate.

THE TRIANGULAR WOMAN.

They seem suddenly shrunk into insignificance, which illustrates again the effect of contrast. In the shaped wrap the shoulders are big because the waist is small, and the waist is small because the shoulders are big. Hence the woman of the two triangles. The caped woman destroys the geometrical. She is amorphous. She is beauty of material, not form. Incidentally—though that's a small matter—she is green fell from the shoulder, almost like the lapels of a man's coat.

The sleeves—here was the touch of greatest originality—were still of the dark velvet, rather full about the shoulder, gathered at the elbow, whence hung, clear to the knee, long flowing sleeves, somewhat upon the Japanese model, lined with the palest of pink satin. Nowhere about the gown was there a suggestion of ornament or frippery. The effect was all produced by beauty and texture and perfect harmony of color.

A TROUSSEAU.

A trousseau: A wedding gown of white satin, the festoons of spangled

VELVET AND FUR.

lace at the foot caught up with white satin ribbon and bunches of orange blossoms, for all the world like the festoons on old colonial mantels; the bodice trimmed again with the festoons; the puffed sleeves tight from elbow to wrist; white satin hats with plumes and satin bows of white for the bridesmaids; the "going away" dress a confection in brown and gold; brown skirt, brown sleeves; gold about the bodice; going away wrap of brown and gold, shaped to the figure, the gold and brown combined in a trimming of openwork gimp down the back and front on either side, terminating in fringe of gold; a reception dress of black brocade with bodice of petunia satin, and long sash ends of the satin nearly reaching the floor; full short sleeves, with a close band of fur well above the elbow; "and many others," as the society reports say.

Seasonable: A fur eton jacket; collet capes of fur with long dangling ends; jet again; and always velvet.

ELLEN OSBORN.

STEAM WHALING SHIPS.

The Old-Fashioned Wind Jammers Going Out of Use.

The old-fashioned whaling ships have been practically ousted from the whaling industry in the Arctic ocean by the new steam whalers. They have been trying to hold out against very great odds, but the disastrous experience of the past two years has convinced most of the old skippers that their day is past, and the greater number of the old whalers will not fit out this season. While more whales were taken in the Arctic last season than ever before, the catch of four steamers being 217, yet 18 sailing vessels failed to take a single whale, and nearly all were losers by the season's trip. Fifteen sail whalers will tie up at Oakland this winter, which will throw about 500 men out of employment and cause many thousands of dollars to be unspent.

Oldest Fire Engine Company.

The oldest fire engine company in the country is claimed to be located at Mt. Holly, N. J. It is called the relief fire company, and has had a continuous existence of 141 years.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN Who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our Wonderful Little Book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HANG ON TO LIFE.

Remarkable Vitality of Snails Encased for Many Years in Sawdust.

CONTENTS OF BIRDS' STOMACHS.

Some Very Extraordinary Things Found on Examination.

HOW FARMERS ARE BENEFITED.

The Smithsonian institution has hit upon something extraordinary in snails. The creatures may be slow, but they hold the record over all other animals for prolonged vitality under adverse conditions. Stories of toads dug out of rocks, in which they have been imprisoned for ages, are apocryphal, but recent discovery has established the credit of this humble mollusk as No. 1 in tenacity of life, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*.

Only the other day a specimen from an island off the coast of Lower California, enclosed in a drawer with part of the molluscan collection, was found to be alive. It had no food or water for more than six years. When placed in a box with moist earth it protruded its foot, began to move about, and seemed to be as well as ever. Some time ago a few snails of a different species, gathered in Mexico, reached the Smithsonian institution and were placed in a box. They remained undisturbed for two years and three months, at the end of which time they were put into a jar of glass with some chickweed and a small quantity of tepid water. Pretty soon they waked up and appeared quite active.

Pond snails, which are sometimes found alive in logs of mahogany from Honduras, possess equal endurance. Specimens carried from Egypt to Paris packed in sawdust have arrived uninjured. Other kinds have been experimented with by shutting them up in pill boxes and dry bags for years, but they have survived. The limit of their vitality remains yet to be ascertained.

Land snails in cold climates bury themselves in the ground or under dead leaves in winter; in tropical regions they become torpid during the hot season. When about to start in on a period of sleep they seal up their shells with a close-fitting door, which sometimes is a shield of thin transparent mucus, and in other cases an opaque membrane as thick as a visiting card. Behind this the animal constructs other walls, which serve like so many partitions to protect it against prolonged cold or dryness.

It is believed that, just as the seeds of plants are distributed by winds, so likewise the eggs of snails are scattered abroad on the breezes, thus disseminating their species. They are very prolific animals, and a female will commonly lay as many eggs as a hen. A single pair has been known to produce 7S6 eggs in a year, though 300 per annum is a fair performance. Some of the great land snails of the tropics, which live on trees and weigh a pound apiece, lay eggs that look strikingly like those of pigeons, being quite as large. The eggs are deposited among decaying vegetation, the heat of the decomposition hatching them.

Eggs of a different sort have recently furnished quite a puzzling problem to experts at the department of agriculture. They were found now and then in the stomachs of birds, black, oval objects, the nature of which for a long time remained a mystery. The government zoologists declared that they were not eggs, while the botanists affirmed with equal confidence that they were not seeds. Finally it was discovered that they were the eggs of the tipulid fly, which looks like a great long-legged mosquito. The body of the insect being very soft, it disappeared very quickly after being swallowed, leaving the eggs behind.

Some very odd things are come across by the ornithologists who are engaged in examining thousands of stomachs of various kinds of birds for the purpose of ascertaining what they eat and how much of the crops they destroy. In the stomach of a crow was found a warbler. The stomach of the warbler contained a caterpillar, and traces of the vegetation on which the latter had fed were clearly discerned under the microscope. Another oddity discovered in the stomach of a crow was a rubber elastic band, which had evidently been picked up by mistatke for a worm.

Once in a while a bedbug is found in the stomach of a woodpecker. Doubtless the insects are got from pine trees. Pine cones are often infested by bedbugs, which must have lived on those trees long before they became human parasites.

Ticks, too, which likewise breed on trees, are discovered occasionally in birds' stomachs, though so rarely as to suggest that the feathered creatures are afraid of them and would avoid them as a rule. The insects in a bird's stomach are ordinarily counted by their jaws. For example, caterpillars have soft bodies, which are quickly digested, leaving their jaws to be gradually ground up and disposed of in the gizzard. The jaws of beetles, caterpillars and grasshoppers are made of one of the most enduring substances in nature, being nearly as hard as the teeth of mammals. They are very characteristic, so that the difference can be readily told between those of a cricket, a grasshopper, a locust, etc. The jaws found in the stomach of a bird are counted and divided by two, which gives the number of insects represented. In some insects the whole head is very hard and is preserved from digestion, as in the case of the squash-bug and the bedbug.

Cuckoos are the only birds that eat hairy caterpillars, so far as is known. The horny linings of their gizzards are sometimes found so thickly perforated by the sharp and strong hairs of these insects as to be actually "fuzzy" when dried. Not long ago a crow from Oregon was examined, whose digestive apparatus contained a beetle of a species so rare that the specimen would have been worth $15 if it had been in good condition. Crows are very fond of eating little turtles, which they can easily tear to pieces with a few strokes of their powerful beaks. Commonly the only portion of the turtle discovered in the stomach of the bird is the shell from the under jaw. Accordingly, for each such remnant the crow under dissection is credited with one tortoise.

Quite a museum of things animal and vegetable is kept on hand for the purpose of comparison in identifying objects of all sorts that are found in the stomachs of birds. To begin with, there are 800 varieties in as many bottles, which have been collected by special agents in all parts of the country. In other vials are the bones of frogs, mice, salamanders, snakes, lizards, turtles, fishes and little birds. These are obtained by boiling the animals until the bones can be picked out from the debris. Of each kind of creature there is a single specimen represented, which has a bottle to itself. Reptiles and batrachians are most easily identified by their bones, small mammals by their teeth. A vertebra, being always characteristic, serves excellently for identification, while a tooth is so hard that it is not injured by the digestive processes. Centipedes usually break up in the stomachs into rings, with two legs attached to each segment."

The method by which the stomachs are examined is very interesting. They are sent to Washington in jars of alcohol, looking somewhat like pickles. When one of them is to be investigated, it is cut open and the contents are scraped out with a knife into a small metal tray. A little water is then added, and a brief stirring causes the animal and vegetable matter to float about, leaving the gravel and the earthly sediment at the bottom of the tray. The latter is left behind when the solution is carefully poured off into a glass jar. After allowing it to settle somewhat, a squirt of water from a siphon into the jar brings the animal material to the top. This ordinarily consists of fragments of insects.

The next thing required is to separate this animal matter from the vegetable. This is accomplished in a rough way by pouring the upper half of the water in the jar through a piece of gauze into one receptacle, while the rest of the solution is similarly strained into another vessel. The animal part thus strained out is scraped off from the gauze upon a piece of paper and the vegetable portion is placed upon another piece. Then they undergo examination beneath the microscope. Seen thus greatly magnified, the animal part presents a very curious appearance. The fragments of insects stand out big and plain, mixed up with vegetable bits, which must be removed particle by particle with a delicate pair of pincers. Finally the proportions of animal matter, vegetable stuff and mineral sediment are estimated and record is made of the result, with notes as to the species of insects and the vegetable remains found. Wheat and oats half digested look exactly alike under the microscope, save that the latter grain may be distinguished by very fine hairs sticking out in all directions. Up to date 19,400 stomachs of birds have been received for examination.

The word "stomach" has been used thus far to cover both gizzard and stomach. Some birds have a gizzard and no stomach; others have a stomach and no gizzard; but most of them possess both stomach and gizzard. When both are present they make up what might be considered as a single organ, the stomach above secreting the gastric juice, while the gizzard below grinds up the hard and indigestible portions of food.

The grain-eating birds have the gizzard most developed. It is an organ for grinding, lined with a horny membrane that resists gravel and other sharp-edged substances which are swallowed for the purpose of doing the grinding.

Among such substances are often found cinders from coal heaps and even fragments of brick. Just above the gizzard in birds of this kind is an expansion of the gullet, which serves the purpose of a stomach, secreting gastric juice. The food, mingled with the digestive juice, passes into the gizzard and is ground up.

Thus it is seen that the bird of the grain-eating type has both a stomach and a gizzard. Of feathered creatures which possess a gizzard and no stomach an example is found in the snowbird. In it there is no enlargement of the gullet, but the animal literally fills itself up to its mouth with food. When it is turned upside down and shaken, out stream the seeds of which it has partaken. Dissect it, and the œsophagus is like a long tube stuffed with seeds. Another example is the tree sparrow, which, like the snowbird, feeds all winter on the seeds of weeds that stand up through the snow. Thus they keep as fat as little pigs through the cold season. It has been estimated that in Iowa alone the tree sparrows consume 190,000 bushels of seeds of weeds annually. Of course, this is a great benefit to the farmers.

Among the birds that have stomachs and no gizzards, requiring no grinding apparatus, are many sea-fowl, which live wholly on fish. Some fish-eating ducks are nearly all stomach, that digestive organ occupying almost the whole of the body cavity. The stomach of the sage grouse of the west has an odor of sage-brush so powerful that it is strong even when the organ has been long preserved in alcohol. On account of its addiction to this food the bird is not good to eat.

Some grain-eating birds develop a "crop" near the mouth, which is an enlargement of the œsophagus at that end. It is a receptacle for quickly gorging a supply of food, which can be digested at leisure.

Its function is like that of the first stomach of a cow, into which everything is swallowed, to be brought back to the mouth and chewed afterward. This process is called "chewing the cud." The notion that a cow loses her cud sometimes is a popular delusion. It arises from the fact that she does not chew her food when sick.

The birds' stomachs generally are sent in to the department of agriculture by working ornithologists and taxidermists all over the country. Blackbirds and crows are killed and collected by field agents, no objection existing to their destruction in any numbers. The crow blackbird has recently been a subject of investigation in the interest of the farmers. It is popularly believed to be very destructive to the crops. However, the scientific verdict is that it does nearly as much good for eating insects as it does harm by destroying the grain and fruits. In the west, where it attacks the cultivated fields in great flocks, it doubtless inflicts a good deal of damage.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good reliable, family medicine that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—REV. CEPHAS SOULE.

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lamark, Ill. de5-W-4t

A NOVEL SPEED INDICATOR.

The Device Is Made in the Form of a Pistol.

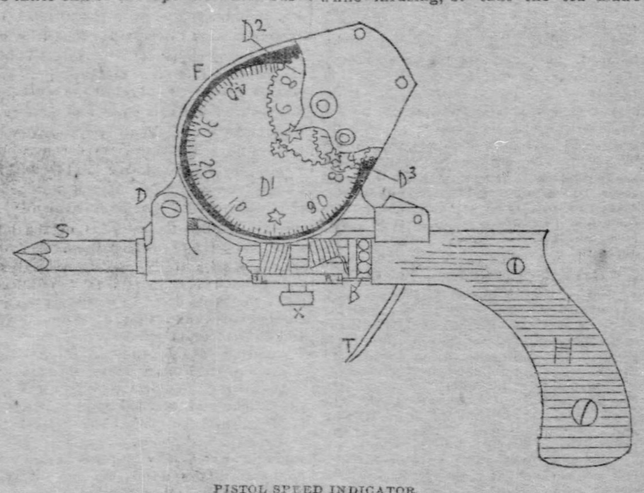
NEW AND CONVENIENT SPEAKING TUBE.

Latest Teapot That Does Not Produce Tannic Acid.

SOME SCRAPS OF SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY

A very convenient and handy speed indicator is shown in the accompanying illustration from the *Scientific American*. The device is made in the form of a pistol, which it closely resembles in appearance. The handle is grasped firmly in the hand of the operator, the point being pressed against the end of the shaft, and the indicating mechanism is set in operation by simply pulling the trigger. This simple contrivance enables the operator to time the indicator with the hands of a watch with considerable nicety.

In the illustration a portion of the tubular bearing in which the spindle revolves is cut away to show the worm gear connections and the ball bearing at the inner end of the spindle which sustains the end thrust when the device is in use. The handle, H, is of pistol grip form, the spindle, S, being angularly pointed with the inner ball bearing, B.



PISTOL SPEED INDICATOR.

The frame, F, in which the dial wheels, D1, D2, D3, are mounted, is pivoted at P, so that it can be moved downward against the force of a spring to cause the teeth of the dial wheel, D1, to engage with one of the worm gears on the spindle, S, the first wheel indicating units and tens, the second hundreds, and the third thousands of revolutions.

By means of a thumb nut at the back of the dial frame the dials are quickly and easily reset to zero, the star on each wheel being then opposite its pointer. A shifter slide, X, has two worms, one right hand and the other left hand, and this shifter may be moved to the right or left, as indicated by the letters R, L, according to the direction in which the shaft is running, whereby the revolutions may be counted by one set of figures, no matter in what direction the shaft may be running.

The dial wheels are instantly brought into operation by pulling the trigger-formed lever, T, the releasing of the trigger instantaneously disengaging the registering mechanism, even though the spindle continues to revolve.

Convenient Speaking Tube.

The accompanying illustration, from the *Electrical World*, represents a useful improvement in speaking tubes; the mouthpiece is separate from the earpiece, whereby messages may be more conveniently received and transmitted. The name of "eariphone" has been given to the new apparatus.

The mouthpiece may be of the usual form, but the tube in front of the whistle has an opening at one side, surrounded by a tube leading into an attached flexible tube, at the end of which there is an ear cup. The branch tube leading from the side opening in front of the mouthpiece leads backward at a slight angle from the main tube, and the branch tube is also made tapering, the flexible tube being secured to its smaller end. When a person blows into the speaking tube the air exerts its full force upon the whistle in the usual way, not being diverted into the branch tube. In like manner, in speaking into the tube, the voice is projected forward in the usual way; but one can likewise hear the return message without change of position, the voice in this case being diverted into the branch tube, and thence through the flexible tube to the ear cup, so that a conversation may be carried on without constantly changing the end of the tube from the mouth to the ear and vice versa. A fork supports the ear cup when the mouthpiece is not in use.

OPERATING THE EARIPHONE.

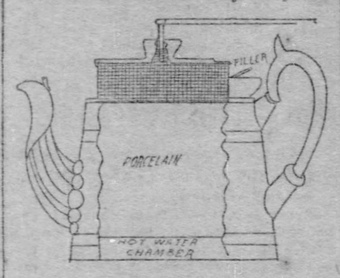
Machine-Made Sleep.

Two remarkable machines have, it seems, been devised for the benefit of the sleepless, says the Westminster *Gazette*. One of these, by compressing the carotid arteries, checks the flow of blood to the brain, and so causes sleep. This strikes one as a somewhat brutal mode of summoning Morpheus, and Dr. Crichton Browne would not recommend it to his audience. He was bound to admit that it recalled the garroter, and he could not echo the wish of the inventor that it should find a place on every pillow where insomnia had established itself. The other machine, which is suggestive of an attempt to kick the sufferer into the land of dreams, is a kind of boot. By the production of a vacuum in this apparatus, a flow of blood to the leg on which it is fitted is induced, and the blood vessels of the brain are relieved. The lecturer, however, seemed to think that it would perhaps be safer to try a mustard foot bath than to have recourse to such a risky remedy.

The Newest Teapot.

Here is a picture of what is called a non-tannic teapot:

It is claimed for the new invention, and the claim is indorsed by many doctors as well as members of the public who have used it with advantage, that this teapot separates the stalks containing the tannic acid from the leaves while infusing, so that the tea made in it is free from this deadly enemy of health, while the delicate flavor leaves nothing to be desired. The teapot is of the ordinary shape, but has two containers—the outer holding boiling water, which heats the inner cylinder containing the dry leaves lying in the cage, and makes the tea hot before infusion. The boiling water now thrown on the tea, which mixes freely with the water, the leaves will be found equally distributed in the cylinder. Three minutes is allowed for infusion, when all the invigorating properties are extracted; the leaves are now drawn away from the infusion before they can throw off the tannic acid they contain.



NON-TANNIC TEAPOT.

Process of Extracting Gold.

In the process of extracting gold from its ores molten lead is used instead of mercury. The lead is melted on a shallow hearth and the powdered ore is fed in at one end and carried forward as a film over the surface of the lead by means of an agitator moving over that surface. It is thus brought to the other end, where it escapes through a hopper. In order to prevent oxidation of the lead the chamber is kept filled with carbonic oxide from a gas producer.

For Use Next Summer.

An invention is being put upon the market in the shape of a pair of ice tongs which have in the jaws a weighing scale. In this way the ice is automatically weighed and the record is in sight from cart to refrigerator.

Scientific Notes.

TO SUCH an extent has machinery superseded hand work in the grain farms of the northwest that it is estimated that the labor of one man will raise enough grain to support 1,000 men for a year.

THE manufacture of incandescent lamps in England, the patent on which expires this year, has been one of the greatest of the world's monopolies. Lamps costing 9 pence have sold for 3 and 4 shillings.

THE Chicago telephone company now makes claim to having the most complete, as well as the busiest telephone exchange in the world. Chicago has 10,400 telephones, with over 145 talks per day.

A MECHANICAL system of wood carving has been patented by the Wood carving company, limited, of Birmingham, by means of which the decoration of wood in numerous designs can be accomplished cheaply and well.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CUPID'S GIFT.

Cupid came to a maid one day,
His bright eyes filled with roguish glee.
"I have a gift for a young girl gay,
Right hand or left, choose which," said he.

The maiden paused in fleeting doubt.
"The left," she said, with blush and smile,
But saw, when it was opened out,
The hand was empty all the while.

"Not fair," she cried, "another chance!"
So Cupid agreed to one more guess.
"The right this time," with gleeful glance,
"I know the right will always bless."

When Cupid opened his warm, pink hand,
There, pierced by a single, gleaming dart,
Lay the saddest gift in all the land,
A maiden's tender, broken heart.

GRACE MERCEDES MCELROY.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $45; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 1 1/4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.25. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., 52 Custom House St., Boston, Mass

PHIL SHERIDAN'S FAMILY.

A Chat With the Widow of the Great Soldier.

WRONG POPULAR IDEA OF THE GENERAL.

An Artistic Misconception of the Famous Ride.

ALWAYS VERY COOL AND CALM IN ACTION

With the name of Sheridan is closely linked all the pomp and splendor of a victorious general. One thinks of him at the head of dauntless men sweeping down between the blue Virginia hills, his pathway lit by the flames of burning houses and his stern hand carrying havoc and destruction.

But when one sees the pretty home where he passed his last days, his young widow and her family of happy children, somehow the picture changes, writes a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. The smoke-grimed warrior's face seems by a kindly touch transformed into loving tenderness. Upon the green summit of Arlington the dead soldier lies surrounded by his sleeping men. And down in the beautiful city below are those who will take his name of deathless fame down to an admiring posterity.

The Sheridan home is the only house in a triangular lot formed by the intersection of several streets with an avenue, and the situation is one of the most desirable in town. In the immediate neighborhood are many of the prominent senators and foreign ministers' mansions, and the giddy whirl of social life reaches its vortex in this center of wealth and fashion. The exterior is of plain red brick, but the building is large and broken up into artistic architecture that relieves its plainness. Within the rooms are cut into all shapes and quaint corners that enhance their picturesqueness.

The hall is handsomely decorated, and prominent among its ornaments are mementoes of Sheridan. On the left of the door stands a marble bust of the general, a large life-size painting hangs on the wall, and resting on a wooded support is a beautiful silver-mounted saddle, made for the general in Mexico. The floor is covered with rich rugs, and the rich hangings and pretty ornaments lend it an air of luxury and ease.

On the right is a cozy dining room in warm but subdued tones, while directly opposite opens the parlor. This Mrs. Sheridan's dainty taste has converted into a bower of beauty. Its furniture is in keeping with its richness of ornament, and amid the pretty tables and other bric-a-brac are scattered pictures and other souvenirs of the Union leader. Some are paintings, others engravings, and on a handsome stand near the window is a striking bronze. It represents "Sheridan's Ride" and pictures a leaping horse whose rider waves his hat over a face gleaming with the frenzy of battle.

Mrs. Sheridan is the queen of this pretty home, and when seated one afternoon this week in her parlor it was like listening to a new page of our country's history when she told of her famous husband. "I met General Sheridan out west when my father was a member of his staff. That was many years after the war. I have been an 'army girl' all my life, having been born on the frontier between the United States and Mexico. But I was educated east. I cannot remember the war, being too young at that time, for the general was many years my senior.

"With most people an entirely incorrect idea of General Sheridan prevails. As I knew him in our home life he was the most quiet of men. His voice was soft and subdued, his manner as gentle as a woman's. In fact, he was a very domestic man, fond of his home and devoted to his children, and, while the mental picture many have formed is that of a bold, dashing warrior, he was in reality nothing of that character in private life.

"See that bronze there," she continued, pointing to the fiery bronze steed and its shouting rider. "That is entirely, as far as I know, a misconception. Instead of becoming wild by excitement, he was always coolest and most quiet in danger. During the later years of his life he met many former foes, whom he esteemed highly. And it speaks well for our country that old animosities seem forgotten and the most prominent positions in our government are held by old soldiers.

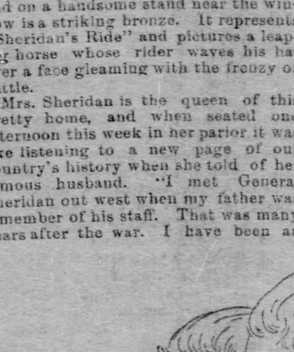
"Phil, my only boy, is named for his father. He attends school here in town, but my two girls go to Eton Hall, near Philadelphia, where they are educated by the sisters—you know we are Catholics. Eton Hall is near the convent recently erected by Miss Drexel, now Mother Katherine, for the education of negro and Indian children. I have lived a great deal in Washington, and am fond of the capital and its society, though I do not take a very active part in its gayeties."

One can easily believe that Mrs. Sheridan could not remember the war, for it is very evident that 35 years have not passed over head, and in her pretty face and slender figure one sees all the charms and graces of youth.

Her hair is dark and stylishly arranged about a white brow. Dark gray eyes look out smilingly from a dainty patrician face, and her whole air is one of ease and refinement. Her manners are quiet and composed, but one sees that there is no lack of fire in the trim, dark-robed little woman. In a word, she is worthy of the great name she bears.

MRS. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

THE TWIN SHERIDAN GIRLS.



YOUNG PHIL SHERIDAN.

THE HUSKY WHIP TRICK.

Jack Learned It From the Eskimo Men at the World's Fair.

Harper's Young People.

Crack! crack! crack!

"Say, Jimmy, has Jack got a pistol?" asked Joe Hickey of his companion, Boundless Jimmy Atwater, as the two turned into the gate at Jack Prall's house one November afternoon.

Crack! crack! crack!

"A pistol? Why, he's got a regular arsenal," said Jimmy. "But you don't suppose his father'd be letting him fire 'em off in the garden, do you?"

"What was that noise, then?" inquired Joe.

"Oh, that noise?" said Jimmy. "I don't know, but it sounds like the snapping of a big teamster's whip—and that's just what it is," he continued, as they turned the corner of the house, and saw Jack swinging a whip with a tremendously long lash over his head, then, with quick twist of the stock, snap the lash straight in front of him, so that the extreme end of it hit the ground about 18 feet distant, raising a little cloud of dirt, and making a sharp, loud sound, not unlike that made by firing a pistol.

"That's a good trick. Where'd you learn it?" exclaimed Jimmy.

"At the world's fair, Chicago, Illinois," replied Jack. "I'll teach you, if you like. It's not so easy as it looks, but it's rare sport. It's an Eskimo game. You know they had a village on the grounds. One of the guards told me about the Huskies—that's the nickname they give the Eskimos. He told me that they drive their dogs each harnessed to the sledge by a seperate trace, and they guide them entirely by the whip; and there'll be from 6 to 12 dogs in a team. They are very expert with the whip and can pick a bit of skin right off them when they want to. When I was there I just went in for a few times with my uncle, and a crowd of them were making a little extra money with their skill. One of the visitors would throw a quarter of a dollar into a little hole in the ground around which the Eskimos were standing, and they would all try to flick it out with their whips. One would succeed, and would snake it right out of the hole, and snap it back almost into his hands. It was great sport. Sometimes one would get it, and sometimes another. I thought it would be a good game out here at home, so I got an Eskimo whom I knew to teach me. I can't do it very well yet, but I know the principle, and I am practicing so as to be able to know enough to show the rest of the boys, then we could have fun snapping at a mark, or picking pebbles or marbles out of holes in the ground."

CONTEMPT.

When I pass singing, singing on my way,
I think not, dream not of her—not indeed?
Burns she with jealousy? Well, well, she may;
I mind my own affairs, and give no heed.

If in my song she fancy that she hears
Some note of sadness or some trace of tears,
It is my whim—not that my heart is sore!
For as to that, I care for her no more.

And if they say I drive the cynic's trade,
It is Time's fault, not hers who love betrayed.
Or that I call on Death where'er I rove,
What matters that to her? Am I her love?

But if I meet her with Luigi, know
She to her grave—I to the gallows go.

—*Emilio Bieci.*

VIOLENCE.

That is what the ordinary pills and bowel medicines depend upon. That explains why your system is in a worse condition afterward than before. And that is the reason why Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best things in the world for every stomach and bowel trouble. There's no disturbance, no reaction afterward, and *their help lasts.* They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches. One tiny, sugar-coated granule is a gentle laxative or *regulator;* three are cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *them;* but it can't be, for *you.*

For a perfect and permanent cure of Catarrh, take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

JAPANESE CHILDREN.

They Are Always Well Bred, Being Brought Up Most Rigidly.

Harper's Bazar.

The Japanese of all classes hold an ill-bred child in great contempt; but the upper classes consider the mastering of their country's unpliant collection of motley codes of etiquette indispensable. There is in Japan a fear, a horror, of a mother's natural impulse to make the path of childhood as easy as possible for her wee ones. And for this reason the sons of many noble families are brought up in separate establishments, where they and their manners are warily, continuously, harassingly, observed and corrected at every turn by some trusted male friend of the parents, himself of noble birth. These rigidly reared little princes and lords have also an entirely separate band of retainers, who are expected to seem to exist only to do their little master's slightest bidding. I noted the manner of this when I went up to Nikko on the first train of cars that ever pierced, with seeming sacrilege, its dear, green, religious old heart.

The alarming desecration, occurring upon a popular feast-day, brought out an immense concourse of people of note. Among them was a little son of the emperor, who, in a gorgeous crepe gown, was followed through the excited throng of on-lookers by a long line of his own private retainers. Six of these retainers—the best built and fleetest of foot, with the little fellow hoisted high on their shoulders in a brilliant gold-lacquer palanquin—ran or walked, according to quick commands given in a shrill, childish treble, or in response to a sudden wave of a tiny hand.

Convenient to Forget Some Things.

Steubenville Gazette.

The Pittsburghers who are worrying their gizzards about tariff and wages forget that during the Homestead strike Mr. Frick declared that the tariff had nothing to do with wages.

MRS. MILLY FERGUSON,
Troy, N. Y.

The following tribute to DANA'S power over OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by Wm. Groom of the well-known "GROOM'S PHARMACY," 129 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with **LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA** for a long time. I employed the best Doctors in the city; they told me

Old Chronic Complaints

were **hard to cure. Their** medicine did me **no good.** I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. Before I had taken half of it **I felt better.** I have taken three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA!

and am better than for years. **IT HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME.** I can **eat anything I want** and it **does not distress me** in the least.

Yours truly,
Troy, N. Y. MRS. MILLY FERGUSON.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.

DEMAND POND'S EXTRACT. AVOID ALL IMITATIONS.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

FOR
ALL PAIN
Rheumatism
Feminine
Complaints
Lameness
Soreness
Wounds
Bruises
Catarrh
Burns
Piles

POND'S EXTRACT

It will Cure.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate,

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, gouts and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, POST BUILDING, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

The Semi-Weekly Post—Postage Prepaid.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 00
ELEVEN COPIES for.....10 00
Liberal commission to agents.

The Daily Post—Postage Prepaid.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
Including Sunday.....$10 00

Remittances must be made in Money Order or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club, otherwise single subscription rates must be paid.

All papers stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing the subscriber's name.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed must always give the name of the postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

We decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions.

Address all letters to THE POST, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

A LITTLE TARIFF HISTORY.

In 1885 there was a large element in the Republican party dissatisfied at the exactions of the war tariffs, declared to be no longer necessary in a time of profound peace. This feeling was especially strong at the west and in New England, and threatened party dissension. The tariff in force was that known as the Morrill tariff of 1864. It replaced the tariff of 1862, which only levied an average of 37 per cent, with taxes averaging 47 per cent. *Yet this was 2 per cent below the average of the McKinley law last year.* The feeling against the war taxes in 1883 was so strong that the Republican party in congress, with the approval of President ARTHUR, constituted a tariff commission to revise and reduce these war taxes. It was made up of nine protectionists. With the greatest unfairness the revenue reformers were excluded from representation on the commission. One of its prominent and probably most influential and active members was H. W. OLIVER, of Pittsburgh, placed on the commission as the special representative of the metal interests. The commission traversed the country from one end to the other, taking testimony and personally inspecting the conditions of business and industry. The result was that it made a unanimous report to congress advising a reduction of the war tariff in force by from 20 to 25 per cent. *Recollect, this tariff did not impose as high an average of duties as the McKinley law.* This extract from the report of the tariff commission shows the grounds upon which its action was predicated:

(From the Tariff Commission Report, 1883.)

Early in its deliberations the commission became convinced that a substantial reduction of tariff duties is demanded, not by mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country, including that which has in former times been most strenuous for the preservation of our national industrial defenses. Such a reduction of the *existing tariff* the commission regards not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity, and which, though it may be temporarily inconvenient, will be ultimately beneficial to the special interests affected by such reduction.

JOHN L. HAYES,
A. M. GARLAND,
ROBERT P. PORTER,
A. R. BOTELER,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
J. A. AMBLER,
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,
Commissioners.

It will be observed the name of Mr. H. W. OLIVER appears conspicuously in approval of this recommendation for a 20 and 25 per cent reduction of the then existing war tariff. *Yet this war tariff did not impose as high an average of customs taxes as the McKinley bill.* Keep that in mind. The Oliver commission in some instances—tin plate for one—reported in favor of a greater reduction of duties than is proposed by the pending Wilson "free trade" bill. We are informed the same is true as to other articles, but have not the facilities at hand for an examination.

The plan of tariff reform reported in 1883 by Mr. OLIVER and his associates was defeated by the trick of taking it away from congress, getting the bill into a conference committee, and emasculating it of all its valuable features. TAUSSIG in his "Tariff History" gives to REED, of Maine, the credit of inventing the parliamentary trick by which Mr. H. W. OLIVER'S tariff reform bill was pulverized into nothingness by the trusts and monopolies of the day. The conference committee that did the work was composed of SHERMAN, MORRILL, ALDRICH, MCKINLEY and Pig Iron KELLEY. In connection with REED they played a regular bunco game on poor Mr. OLIVER'S scheme of tariff reform. Practically the commission did not amount to as much as a last year's snowball. This was Mr. OLIVER'S first appearance as a tariff reformer. He knows best how his iron and steel business has prospered under the law of '83 and the McKinley law, and whether it has been a period of blooming prosperity.

CHICAGO'S FAIR PROFIT.

It is exceeding difficult to get down in concrete form, in the way of dollars and cents, what Chicago made out of the world's fair, yet it is attempted by a correspondent of the *World*, who goes over the whole ground. Leaving out of view the civic prestige, which is a great thing on the Chicago way of counting results, Chicago, it is held, has made solid profit out of the fair many times greater than the amount paid to secure it. After the business of the exposition company is wound up there may be nothing to pay on the city's $5,000,000 bond subscription or on the $5,000,000 contributed by the stockholders, yet both sums may be profitable investment. The millions expended at the fair enabled Chicago's business men to tide over the panicky times with an ease unknown elsewhere. Here was a big gain in dollars and cents. Chicago will have a beautiful park where there was but the beginning of one before. The city has also gained a great enlargement of its local transit facilities, and a corresponding increase in the value of its taxable real estate. Hundreds of acres of new houses have gone up. The heritage left over of exhibits destined for the richly endowed Columbian museum and other public uses is no small item in the city's gains. The earnings of local railroads were enormously increased during the fair; the bank deposits enormously increased the last three months, and the retail business reached unheard-of proportions.

Taking all these gains and others into consideration, it is obvious that Chicago has profited largely by its investment of $10,000,000 city bonds and individual subscriptions, for which there will probably be no direct returns. Five times the ten millions will not cover the profits. They are continuous, and do not end with the end of the fair. Those who come off worst are the exhibitors. They have expended on the fair more than $20,000,000 and got back very little, indeed. The awards amount to nothing, either in solid values or glory. The sales of goods have been disappointing, but the medals have been lavishly distributed. "This has filled the foreign exhibitors with contemptuous amazement and given the domestic exhibitors food for chagrin." The indiscriminate awards made are very cheap—cheap every way. So it happens that the exhibition closes with much dissatisfaction on the part of those who really made it the great success—the people from all quarters of the globe who were moved to enter into the industrial and artistic competition.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW has a good word for Pope LEO, with whom he recently had an interview of half an hour's duration. He says the pope impressed him "as a man of intense convictions, very strong intellectually, great learning and absolute fairness." They talked mainly on the labor question, and it is probable CHAUNCEY got advice that he can use profitably when the next strike takes place on the New York Central. When he asked what ceremonials would be used in his reception Mr. DEPEW was informed "that it was the pope's wish that you act on this occasion precisely as you would if you were being received by the president of the United States." He was specially honored, as it was said to have been the first time in 20 years the pope has granted a private interview to a layman.

A DISPATCH from a recognized Standard authority at Oil City says that corporation has instructed its agents everywhere to work against the Wilson tariff reform bill. All right! Anything that the Standard objects to many people will consider a laudable undertaking. But what becomes of JOHN DALZELL'S statement that the Standard is at the head of the movement to put oil on the free list? Of course in any event the importations of oil, should the impossible occur, will be of the refined, and as the greatest producer of refined in the world, why should the Standard want it admitted free, as Mr. DALZELL asserts? Honest politics, of course! Congressman JOHN is running to imagination, and thinks the people foolish enough to swallow anything.

NOT since the murder of the Russian Emperor ALEXANDER has there been a more sensational use of the dynamite bomb than by the explosion of one Saturday afternoon in the French chamber of deputies. It was exploded at 4 o'clock, and the news was bulletined here before noon. It looks as if the dynamite fiends were moving with concert of action in all European countries. No nation or capital appears to be exempt. This can have only one result in France and elsewhere, and that will be to strengthen the conservative sentiment, with the probability of the adoption of international preventive measures against anarchical organizations to apply wherever there is a suspicion of their existence.

THE statistics of the great coal strike in England show that during the 16 weeks it lasted the normal output of coal dropped from 63,000,000 to 39,000,000 tons. The total general loss because of the strike is placed at $165,000,000, and the number of workers rendered idle was 1,003,250. This is the most damaging four months' strike on record.

A Trust Which Is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignation felt against trusts. The sugar trust, the Standard oil trust, the Welsh tin plate trust, the English salt trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them. But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Bill Nye on the Newspaper.

"It is a library. It is an encyclopedia, a poem, a history, a dictionary, a time table, a romance, a guide, a political resume, a ground plan of the civilized world, a low-priced multum in parvo. It is a sermon, a song, a circus, an obituary, a shipwreck, a symphony in cold lead, a medley of life and death and a grand aggregation of man's glory and his shame. It is, in short, a birdseye view of all the magnanimity and meanness, the joys and sorrows, births and deaths, the pride and poverty of the world." Mr. Nye had in his mind's eye the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for only $1 a year.

REDS' BOLD FRONT

Anarchy in Europe Extends to France's Chamber of Lawmakers.

A BOMB-THROWER'S DEADLY WORK.

The Explosive Hurled From a Gallery Wounds 80 People.

MANY DEPUTIES WERE INJURED.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—While the chamber of deputies was in session this afternoon, a bomb was thrown from one of the galleries, and after a double report, exploded in the midst of the law-makers. A scene of terrible excitement followed. The crowds in the galleries were seized with panic and through blinding smoke and dust fought fiercely to escape from the building. The police, however, with great promptness, had closed every exit to the streets, and instituted at once the most searching investigation for the criminals.

Both in the galleries and on the floor of the chamber many persons, including women, were hurt more or less seriously but so far as known only one was fatally wounded. The deputies displayed great coolness and their president, M. Dupuy, appealed to his colleagues to continue their discussions with calmness. His remarks were loudly cheered and partial order was restored. The number of the wounded is said to be over 80.

The police detained upon suspicion 200 persons, but after thorough examination discharged all but 60, who are now under lock and key. Included among the prisoners is one Lenoir, who says he lives in the Rue St. Ambroise and who received injuries. He obtained admission to the gallery on a card from one of the deputies and at first told the police that he was unaccompanied, but a remark made by another wounded man to him in the chamber leads the police to believe that Lenoir was one of the number of desperate plotters who had gone to the chamber prepared to destroy it with dynamite. A shoemaker named Champeau is also under arrest and strongly suspected of being implicated in the infamous plot.

ALL PARIS STIRRED.

Paris for a long time has not been so stirred up. An immense crowd gathered around the building and watched the blood-stained deputies and spectators as they were allowed from time to time to depart by the police. At midnight the excitement was still very great. There seems to be every reason to believe that the bomb was thrown by anarchists. The crime will undoubtedly result in strengthening the hands of the government and in weakening the socialists, although they take great pains to denounce the anarchists. Nine deputies are known to be among the injured.

The chamber was in session to-day and the proceedings being very uninteresting, the galleries were not crowded with people. Suddenly, from the right gallery, a bomb was thrown or fell in the midst of the assembled deputies on the floor beneath, causing a loud explosion and a scene of the greatest confusion.

When quiet was somewhat restored it was discovered that nobody was killed outright. Then M. Dupuy rang the bell of the president of the chamber calling the deputies to resume their seats. About one-third of the number present at the time of the explosion obeyed the summons. When they were seated M. Dupuy arose and said as calmly as if nothing had happened: "Such attempts should not disconcert the chamber. I invite you to continue your discussions with calmness. When the order of the day has been dealt with the proper officials will do their duty." In the midst of indescribable emotion the discussion of the verification of the deputies was resumed.

PHYSICIANS FOR THE WOUNDED.

During this time the wounded persons had been assisted to the refreshment rooms, where they were attended to by a number of physicians who were hastily summoned to the spot by the police immediately after the bomb exploded. The rooms where the wounded persons were treated presented a sanguinary appearance. The wound from which Deputy Le Myre is suffering is very dangerous. He has a severe wound in the neck, but it is expected that he will recover. At least a score of spectators from the tribunes and galleries traversed the Salle Des Pas Perdus in order to get medical assistance. All had bloody shirts and cravats, and wounds could be seen about their faces. Among the persons seen to be so wounded were a number of women who were weeping with pain and shrieking from fright. The Salle Des Quatre Colonnes, which leads into the Salle Des Pasperdus, was covered with splashes of blood.

It is supposed that the miscreant who caused the explosion escaped during the confusion, and it is also asserted that he was wounded by the explosion which occurred the moment the bomb left his hand, which explains the number of people wounded in the gallery. Had the bomb fallen among the deputies of the right, as probably intended, a number of them would have been killed. A number of strangers and journalists, all more or less wounded, were picked up even on the second floor. Scattered about the chamber were many pieces of iron, larger, but of the same shape as nail heads, and it is believed the bomb was loaded with such pieces of iron. As the discussion was resumed in the chamber of deputies the frightened spectators gradually resumed their places in the galleries.

GOVERNMENT TO DO ITS DUTY.

Soon after, Premier Casimir-Perier mounted the tribune and congratulated the chamber of deputies upon having adopted the advice of M. Dupuy, adding: "The chamber had done its duty and the government will do the same." When the cheering had subsided M. Casimir-Perier added: "And the government will visit the attempt with the most severe penalties." M. Dupuy associated himself with M. Casimir-Perier's words and amid renewed cheering, the chamber of deputies adjourned.

The public left the galleries very slowly. After the chamber had adjourned the deputies, newspaper men and spectators burst out with ringing cheers of "Vive Le President Dupuy." The courageous president of the chamber, who was deeply moved by this manifestation of sympathy and appreciation of his courage, retired from the chamber of deputies as quickly as he could after the adjournment.

The prefect of police, the procurator of the republic and the procurator-general hurried to the chamber of deputies as soon as they were notified of the outrage, and at 7 P. M. all the entrances to the Palais Bourbon were guarded by gendarmes, and but few spectators remained in the vicinity. The police now admit that the contents of the bomb were spread all over the tribunes and chamber, and that had it exploded on the floor instead of in the gallery or, more correctly speaking, as it was falling from the gallery, the number of victims would have been very large. The number of wounded includes 10 or 15 deputies, and among them are M. Casonove de Pradine, Le Comte de Lanjuinais, Leclech and Gouter.

ONE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Insisted on Wearing His Overcoat Into the Chamber—Many Others Being Detained.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Late to-night it is announced that the police have in custody a man who, on entering the suspected tribune, refused to remove his overcoat when requested to do so in the cloak room and again at the entrance of the tribune. The man referred to is wounded and was among the first carried out. Another man who attempted to evade the doorkeeper and escaped from the precincts of the chamber, is also being closely watched. He is described as wearing a grey felt hat and as having a light brown moustache. Some of the spectators recognize him as the thrower of the bomb. His name is Lonoir.

At 8 P. M. all strangers present at to-day's sitting of the chamber of deputies were still being detained at the Palais Bourbon. They were promenading the the corridors impatiently behind closed gates. The luckiest of them have succeeded in invading the Salle des Quatro Colonner. They are of all ranks and ages, and collect in groups and engage in animated discussions of the outrage. Six suspected people who tried to escape with Lonoir are detained for examination. The report of the outrage spread like wild-fire through the city and eager groups collected in all the main thoroughfare reading, by the lights from shop windows, the accounts upon the explosion published in the special editions of the newspapers. Two deputies, M. la Ferounais and Samary, who were present at the time of the explosion and who were allowed to leave the chamber, volunteered the following statement:

"The bomb was thrown from the gallery above the right benches into which the public is admitted without the formality of presenting a card. A fuse was attached to the bomb, which exploded in the air. The report was not very loud, and though the shell may have contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder we could not believe that it was loaded with dynamite. The smoke had a smell peculiar to nitro-glycerine. We are of the opinion that the outrage was not directed against any particular party in the chamber, as the bomb was thrown in the direction of an open space separating the tribune from the first row of benches, and if it had exploded there the list of fatalities would have been appalling."

General Billot, who was in the strangers' gallery, was slightly wounded. Relatives and friends of the people detained at the Palais Bourbon are late to-night crowding around the chamber as far as the police cordon permits and anxiously inquiring for news.

It transpires that Deputy Mesureur, from the Seine, gave Lenoir, without knowing him, a ticket of admission to the gallery. Such of the remains of the bomb as have been found are made of zinc. The missile of destruction was probably a sardine box. Its contents are still unknown, but they are now believed to have been some destructive chlorate. Lenoir was taken to the police depot and gave his address as No. 27 Rue St. Ambroise. In answer to the inquiries of the police he declared emphatically that there was no one else in the chamber who was known to him. This statement, however, was shortly afterward proven to be false, because while Lenoir's wounds were being dressed another injured man approached him in a stealthy manner and after whispering Lenoir's name, said: "I am going to the hospital." By this remark the authorities discovered that Lenoir had lied to them and that he in reality had one accomplice or more in the building. Lenoir recently arrived from Bordeaux and has been under police surveillance ever since.

SPELLING INDIAN NAMES.

English Papers Slip Up on Colonial Nomenclature.

London Daily News.

The London newspapers occasion considerable mirth to their Indian contemporaries by the spelling of Indian words. It appears that, in referring to the native princes and noblemen who were present at the opening of the Imperial institute, we tried to strike out on an original line, but were only able to spell "Gaekwar" in seven different ways and "Bhownugger" in four. Indian papers, it seems, are not wholly successful. We still occasionally see "Puna" and "Poona," "Hindu" and "Hindoo," "Dacoit" and "Dakait," and so on, according to the taste and fancy of the speller.

In a supplement to the Bombay *Government Gazette*, we now have a revised alphabetical list of Madras place-names, which is "to be strictly adhered to." In this list, while retaining such monstrosities as Birukkazhikkunram, Sundaraperumalkoyil, Gannamanayakkanur and Ammayanayakkanur, a large proportion of the popular versions are retained, with the thin disguise of a "k" for a "c." Three-and-twenty out of the 36 pages of the notification are occupied by a list of place-names "in which the system of transliteration has been followed," and a wonderful list it is.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

It Has Too Few Words to Suit the Needs of the Saxons.

Mr. Greard, who has recently made some important proposals on spelling to the French academy, says a French dictionary should contain about 32,000 words. In the time of Fenelon the French language contained between 16,000 and 18,000, and in 1740 it was computed to have no more than 20,000. So small a number of words would never do for an Englishman, certainly not for an American. The new Standard dictionary is to contain 50,000 words never before defined, and the Century already had some 250,000 words. Shakespeare used in his actual writing about 15,000 words, several thousand more than any other famous writer. But he seemed to find that number sufficient for all his needs.

Very Logical.

El Nervion.

Professor of Logic—I put my hat down in the room; I cannot see it anywhere; there has been nobody in besides myself; *ergo*, I am sitting on it!"

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—REV. W. F. SNOW.

NO NEW STATES.

Such Is the Republicans' Policy as Foreshadowed in the House.

FILIBUSTERED AGAINST UTAH.

And Then They Throttled the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill.

IT WAS EXCITING ALL THROUGH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Torrey bankruptcy bill was strangled unexpectedly by the house Friday just as the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule was about to begin. Colonel Oates, the champion of the measure, had declined to permit the house to vote on the substitute providing simply for a voluntary system of bankruptcy, whereupon Mr. Bland, of Missouri, precipitated the entire question by moving to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Vainly the advocates of the measure protested that it was unfair to reject the bill before the house had had a chance to perfect it by amendment. Their pleadings were unavailing. The vote was decisive. It was carried by a majority of 142 to 111. Judge Torrey, of St. Louis, the author of the measure, who has been here for 10 years promoting the interests of the bill, sat disconsolately in the gallery. The vote was not a strict party one. An analysis shows that 115 Democrats, 18 Republicans and 9 Populists voted to strike out the enacting clause, and that 64 Republicans and 47 Democrats voted against it.

An attempt to put the bill for the admission of Utah as a state through the house during the morning hour was defeated by a filibuster led by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, and supported by almost the entire Republican side. The course of the Republicans Friday foreshadows their policy upon the admission of not only Utah, but the other territories of New Mexico and Arizona, bills for which have already been favorably reported by the committee on territories.

ASKED FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

About 100 members were present when the house met. Mr. Talbert, from South Carolina, with Populistic tendencies asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution, which, after various whereases reciting the delays in matters congressional, instructed the ways and means committee to immediately bring in the tariff bill, and the banking and currency committee to bring in some financial measure for the relief of the people. Objection was made.

Mr. Oates after the morning hour moved to go into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill under the five-minute rule pending this motion. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, tried to induce Mr. Oates to allow the house to vote on his substitute providing for a voluntary system of bankruptcy. This, he said, would give the house an opportunity to express its preference immediately as to the character of the bill it desired, if any. Mr. Oates, however, declined, and the reading of the bill was about to proceed by sections when Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. This motion brought the whole question to a direct issue. If carried according to the rules it was equivalent to the rejection of the bill.

Both sides scurried about the house rallying their forces. On a rising vote Mr. Bland's motion was defeated—72 to 70. The Missourian demanded tellers. The motion was adopted—101 to 91. The attempt to strangle the bill to death on the first vote had been successful. Mr. Bland moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the house with the enacting clause stricken out. Colonel Oates gave notice that he would demand a yea and nay vote in the house.

Mr. Cannon and other advocates of the bill eagerly asked in what parliamentary shape the striking out of the enacting clause left the bill. Mr. Springer had the rule read showing that it was equivalent to the defeat of the bill, and without further motion recommitted the bill without instructions.

DON'T KILL IT, HE CRIED.

A motion to refer with instructions was, however, in order. When the committee rose, before the vote to strike out the enacting clause was taken, Mr. Cannon secured the floor and made an ardent plea not to kill the bill before the house had an opportunity to consider it under the five-minute rule. He thought it unjust to murder a great measure just as its real consideration was being entered upon. A good deal of excitement obtained while Mr. Cannon was speaking, the members crowding down into the arena in front of the speaker's rostrum.

General Hatch, of Missouri, raised the point of order that debate on the motion to strike out was not in order, and after a wrangle over the parliamentary question, participated in by Messrs. Bland, Hatch and Cannon, the speaker decided that the question was debatable. Mr. Cannon thereupon resumed his argument under a running fire of interruptions from Messrs. Patterson, Bailey and others.

Mr. Cannon contended that the proper course was to proceed to amend the bill in accordance with the desires of the house. Judge Culberson, chairman of the judiciary committee, pointed out that the voluntary and involuntary features of the pending bill were so inextricably interwoven that it would be impossible to carve one or the other and have an actual, substantial system of bankruptcy left.

Mr. Cannon went on to present in a vigorous manner the urgent necessity for some equitable system that would relieve business interests from the present loose and complex system of laws permitting debtors to escape their just obligations and giving the man who fails no opportunity to begin his business life anew.

BLAND WON OUT STRONG.

Mr. Bland, in support of his motion, speaking with his accustomed fire, contended that this bill would place the country at the mercy of the banks, to give them free license to loot the people. He demanded the previous question, and the vote on the motion to strike out the enacting clause was taken by ayes and nays. The full strength of both sides was polled and it carried by a vote of 142 to 111.

Upon the announcement of the vote the house at 3 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

RID yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affections.

Three Papers Every Week.

We will send you Robert Bonner's great story paper, the New York *Ledger*, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST both one year for only $1 75. de12-W-6t

LA GRIPPE BOOK FREE.

Sent Postpaid During December—Be Quick and Get One.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe nowadays, but, what is still more unfortunate, a large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic instead of getting well, as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invariably the case unless Pe-ru-na is taken as soon as possible after la grippe begins. Every one who has observed the effect of Pe-ru-na during the last three epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy will cure it permanently. The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Pe-ru-na, and the foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid. Here, again, Pe-ru-na is the only reliable remedy. Even in cases that the chronic catarrh has affected the lungs and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed Pe-ru-na can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure. La grippe and catarrh are at present the two greatest enemies of life in the land. Pe-ru-na is a cure for either.

Send for a copy of the latest book on these diseases. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O.

THE PLANET JUPITER.

Observations Recently Made in This Country Show a New Moon.

Commercial Advertiser.

From the beginning of his work with the telescope Prof. Barnard has given special attention to the planet Jupiter. In 1890 the planet was observed by him 49 nights with the 12-inch equatorial, and careful measurings made of all the markings on the planet. In September of that year he observed the singular phenomenon of a double transit of the first satellite across the disk of Jupiter.

Projected on the face of the planet it appears distinctly double, resembling a close double star, the components being slightly unequal. This remarkable appearance has not yet been accounted for. It was probably due to a bright belt on the satellite, similar to those on Jupiter. The observations would imply that the satellite, in its revolution about Jupiter, rotates on an axis nearly perpendicular to its orbit, as in the case of our moon. The observations might also imply that the first moon of Jupiter is really double, though this explanation is hardly probable.

In July, 1892, he commenced to use regularly the large telescope one night each week, and naturally began systematic observations of the great planet. It was but a short time before the superiority of the largest telescope in the world for this work was manifest. In due course of mail the printer received at Chicago a letter from Prof. Barnard, written on Saturday morning, September 10, stating that on the previous evening (Friday,) at about midnight, he observed an extremely faint speck of light very close to Jupiter; that it seemed to be moving with the planet, and that he strongly suspected it was a new satellite.

He said that it was so difficult with the large telescope that he was unable to see it except by shutting out the light of the planet. The suspected star was found by the observations of the following night to be a new satellite, and on Monday morning the astronomical world was electrified by the announcement that Jupiter, observed more than any other planet for the past 300 years had a fifth moon, revolving about it in less than 12 hours, at a distance from the surface of the planet of about 70,000 miles.

A NEW STAR.

It Was Discovered in the Southern Constellation Norma.

New York Herald.

The dispatch from Harvard college observatory, announcing the discovery of a new star of the seventh magnitude in the southern constellation Norma, will excite great interest among astronomers in all parts of the globe.

Mrs. M. Fleming, the chief examiner of the observatory, on looking over the photographs of celestial objects taken at the Harvard annex station in Peru, discovered one giving a unique spectrum of a star never before seen in Norma, which is absolutely identical with the spectrum of the star in the constellation Auriga. On the basis of this remarkable discovery Prof. Pickering, the director of Harvard observatory, is reported as expressing the opinion that the spectra of new stars will be found identical. The last found Nova is in 50° south declination and 3° below our horizon.

If further search determines the identity of the spectra of all new stars, fresh light will be thrown on the origin of these wonderful Novæ, of which there are now 13. The spectrum of the Nova in Auriga, discovered in 1892, it has been claimed, is that of a nebula; but this point has not yet been absolutely settled. But it is to be hoped that Mrs. Fleming's discovery will incite astronomers to fresh and conclusive studies of the spectrum of the new stars now visible.

THE CRANK.

It was an unkempt fellow, with a shock
of auburn hair,
Who came to beard me as I sat defenseless in my lair;
He had a satchel in one hand, plumb full
of dynamite,
And in his under pocket was a box of
mellinite.

His other hand held firmly a right ugly
looking stick,
With poisoned prickers on it that would
make a cobra sick;
And twixt his teeth he held a knife—its
edge was very keen.
In short, his aspect it was such as turned
my visage green.

I asked him what his business was. He
modestly replied
He wanted me to let him have my daughter for his bride,
And sixty million dollars, and a two-four
trotting-horse.
And did I run? I didn't! I just answered
him, "Of course!

"I'll let you wed my daughter and my
cousins and my aunts"—
I had no female relatives and so could take
the chance—
"And 'stead of sixty millions, since the
sum, my friend, 's for you,
Suppose we make it more; let's say an even
eighty-two?

"A nickel on account to bind the bargain
is the thing,
And you can have the lady when you've
bought the wedding ring;
And while we're getting in the gold from
brokers and from banks,
I'll draw a draft on Bonner for his trotter
Nancy Hanks."

The fellow looked me in the eye, and laid
his weapons down;
He bit the nickel viciously, as cockneys
bite a crown,
To see if it was genuine and not a counterfeit,
And then passed gayly down the stairs and
out into the street.

And I am now possessor of a bag of dynamite,
A poisoned club, a bowie, and a box of
mellinite
Which cost a nickel only, so that, far as I
can see,
The crank is not so profitless as he is
thought to be.

And I would say to millionaires, and
others who are scared,
In days like these 'tis well that all for
cranks should be prepared.
Lay not up stores of pistols; for the case
they rarely serve
So well as does one nickel and a little bit
of nerve.
—*John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.*

IN BROAD DAY, TOO.

Thieves Coolly Stole $15,900 From the South Bend National Bank.

GOT IT DURING DINNER HOUR.

Cashier Campbell Didn't Lock the Big Safe Quite Tight.

NOT A TANGIBLE CLEW OBTAINED

SOUTH BEND, IND., Dec. 11.—The South Bend national bank, one of the largest and most sound in northern Indiana, was robbed of over $15,900 Thursday. The deed was committed in broad daylight while hundreds of people were on the street, and the robbers succeeded in getting away without leaving the slightest clue.

Cashier Myron Campbell remained until noon at the bank, which is in the heart of the city, until all employes were gone. He then, as he supposed, locked the middle door of the big vault and left everything in the usual shape. It was 12:15 o'clock when he left. At 12:30 he returned, entering by the front street door. He passed down the corridor and his foot struck a chisel. He picked it up, but thought nothing of the matter, as plumbers had been in the building. Ten minutes later Assistant Cashier John M. Brown arrived. Mr. Campbell showed him the chisel. Mr. Brown's suspicions were aroused, and an investigation was immediately instituted.

The men found a rear window open, the back door unlocked and the door between the directors' room and the counting room mutilated. A rush was then made for the vault. The door was as Mr. Campbell left it. They swung it back and examined the safe. A glance showed that money had been taken, but they could not tell how much. The police were at once notified, and this afternoon's business went on about as usual. No particular effort was made to determine the exact amount until the day's balances were made up, when it developed that the robbers secured $15,900.

There is little doubt but the bank has been watched. It has an immense plate glass front. The cashier is located less than 10 feet from the front, and his desk, books and currency are always in plain sight. From across the street one can see clear through to the directors' room and all over the counting room, the vault doors being in plain view. At the doors and windows are heavy curtains, but these were up at the time of the robbery, and every portion of the large counting room was fully exposed, with a stream of people continually passing on either side of the street.

It is now pretty certain that in turning the combination knob of the middle door, the one depended on at the noon hour, Cashier Campbell did not turn it far enough to scatter the tumblers. By mere chance the robbers happened to turn the right way to unlock the door. The raid was well planned, as shown by the fact that the robbers touched no money that would be at once missed. On top of the safe was a counter tray containing about $5,000. Not a dollar of this was touched. They confined themselves to the safe, which contained in the neighborhood of $25,000, $14,000 being gold. Of the gold only $4,000 was taken. The rest of the $15,900 stolen was in paper money. On the cashier's desk was quite a sum of change, but nothing was touched.

The robbers then closed the vault door, leaving the rear of the building as they had approached it. The chisel is the only object that appears to have been used. It was purchased from a local dealer four days ago.

Assistant Cashier J. E. Kelly, of the First national bank, resides in the rear of the robbed bank. Windows in his home give a full view of the window through which entrance was gained to the South Bend bank. About the hour of the robbery a man called him out to purchase potatoes, ostensibly, but really to distract his attention while the robbers were effecting entrance.

New Stamp Dealers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Pennsylvania Friday as follows: Mrs. Hannah B. Brown, of Banksville, Allegheny county; H. T. Schuler, of East Texas, Lehigh county; F. C. Rush, of Farmington, Fayette county; A. T. Piper, of Lamar, Clinton county; S. B. Hetrick, of Mexico, Juniata county; H. J. Litzleman, of Sheshequin, Bradford county; Robert List, of Shirecoaks, Washington county; J. A. Shuman, of Sugar Run, Bradford county; J. E. Allum, of West Alexander, Washington county; C. E. Hunt, of West Warren, Bradford county; William Strawderman, of Woodale, Fayette county.

A WORD WITH THE WITS.

Lives of great men all remind us,
That the heater needs repairs,
And we sigh to leave behind us
Bills as big and fat as theirs.
—*Philadelphia Record.*

Tessie—Tell me a fairy tale, mamma.
Mamma—I don't know any, dear. Wait till your father comes home about midnight; he'll tell one.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

Willie Keep—I was once very strongly tempted to blow out my brains.
Ethel Knox—Did you do it?—*Brooklyn Life.*

A married couple, being invited to a friend's house to dinner, commence quarreling with each other as soon as they are seated at table. Their host ventures to remark that such conduct is somewhat unseemly, whereupon the husband retorts: "When you invited us you said that you hoped we would feel quite at home, and we certainly do not intend to disappoint you.—*Paris Figaro.*

She—Is there a rule of love?
He (glancing at the chaperon)—Yes; but it isn't the rule of three.—*Exchange.*

Kranich—I vas be sufferin' mit insomnia, doctor.
Doctor—Indeed!
Kranich—Yah. Vhen I vas be asleeb, I vas snore so loud dot I vas geeb mineself avake der whole nighd.—*Life.*

Weak Kidneys

Sharp, shooting pains, back ache, side ache, chest pains and palpitation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. It restores *vital electricity*, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness.

Price 25c.; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

ST. ANN'S,

By W. E. NORRIS

Author of "A Bachelor's Blunder," "My Friend Jim," "Thirlby Hall," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "Chris," Etc., Etc.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER XV.

RELEASE.

Arthur's first impression when he woke on the following morning was that something terrible had happened to him. Then he remembered what had happened; and then, in self-defense, he had to make up his mind that it was not terrible at all. Under other circumstances, of course, it would have been terrible enough; but under other circumstances it could not have come to pass. If Rhoda had been true to him, if she had really cared for him as she professed to do, it was not the fascinations of Lola Hamersley that would ever have caused him to falter in his allegiance; but since Rhoda had dismissed all thought of him from her mind without difficulty or even temporary loss of spirits, the very best thing he could do was to imitate her. And Lola's powers of fascination were undeniable when she chose to exert them. To be sure, he was not in love with her in quite the same way as he was, or had been, in love with Rhoda Meynell; but perhaps there were more ways than one of being in love, and probably he would not be unhappy with Lola as his wife.

With these and other more or less irrelevant reflections he endeavored to maintain his self-esteem while he was dressing; but he could not get away from the fact that he had bound himself

THE INTERVIEW IN THE GARDEN.

by a distinct promise, nor could he feel that he would be free to make a formal offer to his cousin until he should be released from that promise. A few words, no doubt, would obtain his release for him; but the uttering of those few words would be such a horribly unpleasant process that he longed to get it over with as little delay as might be. Could he go boldly up to Moor cottage as soon as he had had his breakfast and boldly ask to see Rhoda? He hardly thought that he could. He did not wish to spare himself—or at least he believed that he did not—but he shrank from making the brutally straightforward confession which such a course would render necessary, and if he could be assured of his liberty without having to mention Lola Hamersley's name, that would surely be all the better for everybody concerned. That Rhoda would hesitate for a moment to restore him his liberty he would not allow himself to doubt. He would have been a far more miserable man than he was (which is saying a good deal) if he had not harbored a strong feeling of resentment against the girl who had talked of loving him, but who was evidently indifferent as to what might become of him and his love.

Finally he decided to wait until after luncheon and then walk slowly in the direction of Moor cottage. By that means he would be almost sure to encounter Rhoda, who went down to Bridstow on most afternoons of the week, and there would be no need to tell her that he had waylaid her purposely. What he had not anticipated, and what upset his equanimity a little, was that the first person he encountered on the woodland path which he had so frequently mounted with a lighter heart than now beat beneath his waistcoat was not Rhoda, but her brother. The colonel, who was, as usual, in a hurry, was descending the hill at a trot, and pulled up on recognizing the solitary wayfayer, at whom he glanced sharply.

"Going up to my place, Foley?" he asked. "Did you want to see me about anything?"

The fact was that Arthur could not very well have been bound for any other destination, and, all things considered, he thought himself entitled to prevaricate. There had been no rupture between him and his former mentor; he had continued to act in some sort as Colonel Meynell's subordinate and had several times had to apply to the latter for instructions, so that this seemed to be a good opportunity for saying:

"Well, I rather wanted to mention to you that it's uncertain how far I may be able to dispose of my own time in future, and if you know of anybody who would be willing to replace me"——

"Oh, I'll find somebody," answered the colonel briskly; or if I can't I'll do the work myself. There won't be much more cricket now, and indoor amusements don't require so much supervision. You wish to hand in your resignation then, eh?"

"I think I had better, perhaps. Not that I have done much, or been allowed to do much."

"You have done as much as you were asked to do, at all events, and we're not ungrateful. Does this mean that you are thinking of going away?"

"Well, yes," answered Arthur, slowly, "I am thinking of it. Yes; I should like to go away, if I can."

He could not keep a slightly injured intonation out of his voice, and, notwithstanding the great change that had come over his prospects and intentions, he was not pleased when the colonel rejoined heartily:

"I am very glad to hear it; that is much the best thing you can do. When do you propose to start?"

Arthur explained that his project had not yet taken definite shape; he expected to be leaving Bridstow before long, that was all. In any case, he did not think that he could have kept up his work among the young fellows, such as it had been. And inwardly he reflected: "You wouldn't have let me keep it up. You'll despise me and refuse to have anything more to do with me as soon as you know the truth, though you are more to blame than anybody else for what I suppose you will call my inconstancy."

The colonel looked as if he was waiting to be told a little more; but as Arthur remained silent, he put no further questions and presently said: "Well, I shall see you again before you go, I daresay. If you'll excuse me, I'll run on now; I'm a quarter of an hour behind time."

When the sound of his rapidly retreating footsteps had died away in the distance, Arthur sat down, staring moodily at the stream and the overarching trees, some of which already showed touches of yellow and red here and there, and all the familiar landmarks. They seemed to be mutely reproaching him, and perhaps he deserved to be reproached; but it was so very essential that he should not begin to reproach himself! Not yet, anyhow, not until he should have got through that impending interview which he was sensible of a craven longing to avoid. For the present, he must only remember that he had decisively, if not deliberately, separated himself from Rhoda Meynell, and must steadfastly bear in mind her behavior at the picnic. It was not as it she had, or ever could have had, any love for him worthy of the name.

Now, whether he hoped that she would come soon or that she would not come at all (and he was not quite certain what his hopes were), he could do no more than put himself in the way of meeting her, and his courage had not had time to suffer much further diminution when he became aware of her approach. She was stepping quickly downward through the woods, with a basket upon her arm, as he had often seen her do before, and she did not catch sight of him until he had risen and advanced a few paces toward her. Then she started and stood still, looking at him inquiringly and a little apprehensively. He took off his hat, and, since one way of opening a conversation of which it is impossible to foresee the end serves as well as another, said:

"I hope you didn't overtire yourself yesterday."

"Oh, no," she answered, with a slight smile; "it wasn't a very tiring expedition, was it?"

"It was a rather tiresome one I thought; but perhaps that isn't the same thing. I was only afraid that you might have been fatigued by the long walk that you chose to add to it."

"To the farm, do you mean? Oh, that was nothing; four miles and a half, there and back, at the outside, with a good half-hour's rest while we were listening to all the poor people's grievances. I should be ashamed of myself if I couldn't walk that distance without being fatigued."

"And you had congenial company—which makes all the difference, no doubt."

His tone was cold, and he had so much the air of wishing to pick a quarrel that Rhoda formed conclusions. It was foolish of him to be jealous; but that kind of folly is one which no woman who ever lived is willing to punish with severity, and she answered, gently:

"I always like talking to Lord Braunton; he is an old friend of ours, as you know. Besides, I was particularly anxious that he should see those tenants of his himself. The truth is that they aren't good tenants, and the agent would be glad to get rid of them; but what can they do, poor things? They have a swarm of children and no money in the bank, and every kind of misfortune has overtaken them during the last 18 months. I wanted Lord Braunton to hear their story at first hand; because of course things sound so different when they are reported by an agent."

"And I suppose he promptly wiped out all arrears of rent and gave them every penny that he had in his pocket."

"He did better than that; he promised to put matters upon a more satisfactory footing and give the poor creatures a chance of making both ends meet in future—which they can hardly be said to have had hitherto. Everybody knows that Lord Braunton is a most merciful landlord; but with his wealth it is easy enough to be merciful. What I like about him is that he always tries to be just and that he doesn't mind how much trouble he gives himself."

"Oh, I have no doubt that he is great, good and wise," said Arthur, impatiently, "and I daresay he is willing to take trouble when you ask him. Perhaps he wouldn't have taken it unless you had ask him, though. In all cases it is apt to be more a question of who asks than of what is asked for, isn't it? You, for instance, were not willing to take so much trouble as to walk up to the top of Brake Tor with me when I asked you."

Rhoda looked down and bit her lip. She thought Arthur was treating her rather unfairly; but at the same time she was not insensible of the trials to which his temper and patience had been exposed.

"I don't think you ought to blame me for that," she said at length in a low voice; "I don't think you ought to have asked me to walk away with you, knowing that I couldn't do it." Then she raised her eyes frankly to his and added, smiling a little, "Indeed, I don't think you ought to have come to the picnic at all."

"I wish to God I hadn't!" burst out the young man vehemently.

He was half inclined to tell her the whole truth; he was more than half ashamed of his shabby attempt to break with her upon the pretext that she had preferred Lord Braunton's society to his; since she would have to despise him soon, why should she not hear the worst then and there? But the words which were on their way to his lips were driven back by her rejoinder.

"I won't pretend to misunderstand you," she said. "If you dislike my talking to Lord Braunton, or to anybody else, I am sorry for it; but I can't help it. We must not—neither you nor I must behave as if we were engaged to be married. I hoped you would have realized that."

"I have realized that the position in which I am placed is an impossible and intolerable one," returned Arthur sullenly; "I have realized that your idea of love is not the same as mine, and that you would far rather marry to please your brother than to please yourself. Supposing, that is, that you feel much personal preference in the matter—which I am inclined to doubt. I admit that we are not engaged; but when your brother refused to hear of an engagement, I told him that I should still consider myself bound to you, and"——

"And now you are sorry for having said so," interrupted Rhoda, quietly. "I don't at all wonder at that, and you may be sure that neither Victor nor I ever thought of taking you at your word. Why should you consider yourself bound to me?"

"Oh, only because I imagined that you loved me. Seeing that you had just told me you did, there was some excuse for my mistake, perhaps."

"I told you nothing but the truth; I told you all along that Victor must decide for me," the girl answered. "It is not I who have placed you in an impossible or intolerable position; and if you mean, as I suppose you do, that it is intolerable on account of your having given sort of a promise which I never asked or wished you to give, I can only say again that I don't consider you bound to me by it in the smallest degree."

The color had faded from her cheeks, but her voice remained under control; so that Arthur, who dared not look her in the face, was not without justification in assuming, as he did, that she was perfectly willing to set him free.

"There isn't much more to be said, then," he remarked, bitterly. "It is true that I regret having given you that promise and that I wish to withdraw it. I could tell you my reasons; only I don't suppose that you would be interested in hearing them, and, after all, reasons which can't be done away with or altered are hardly worth discussing."

"I would rather not hear them or discuss them," answered Rhoda, steadily. "I must be going now, so I will say goodbye."

"How little you care!" he exclaimed.

He could not repress that imprudent ejaculation; but she paid no attention to it, and resumed her downhill progress, leaving a most miserable man behind her. He had achieved his purpose; his liberty had been accorded to him without mention of names or even so much as an allusion to his true motives for claiming it; but he had been thoroughly disingenuous, and what was almost worse, he had been unable to maintain the self-deception with which he had set out. He could no longer pretend to himself that he had ceased to love Rhoda Meynell, nor had she said anything at all to prove that she had ceased to love him. Well, it was useless to brood over the inevitable and irretrievable outcome of his own folly. He was so convinced of that that he sat down upon the bank of the stream, with his elbows on his knees and his head supported by his hands, and brooded over it for the best part of an hour.

At length he rose, shook his shoulders and started off at a quick, steady pace for the town. The past was over and done with, the sooner he plunged into the future the better it would be for him, and Lola Hamersley, he felt pretty sure, must be awaiting his advent. He had almost emerged from the wood when he was hailed by an ascending pedestrian in whom he recognized Lola's father, and who, after joining him and shaking him by the hand, said:

"You are the very man I wanted to see. I came across Meynell just now, and he told me that you were thinking of going away. Have you any settled plan, or is it that you are beginning to feel the need for a change of scene?"

"I have no plans at all," answered Arthur. "I haven't even spoken to my father upon the subject yet; but I mentioned to Colonel Meynell that I might probably be going away soon, because—well, I suppose because, as you say, I rather want a change of scene."

"So I imagined. My reason for asking the question was that I also am beginning to feel that I must get away somewhere out of sight of civilization and stretch myself. Not to Asia, Africa or America; no! those good old days are over for me, and I have a notion of running out to the Pyrenees for a few weeks and trying to knock over a few isards or bouquetins, and I was wondering whether it would suit your book to come with me. From all I can learn, the sport is likely to be indifferent; but we shall sleep out of doors, we shall be as far removed from the fashionable world as if we were in the mountains of the moon, and I suppose we shall have some sort of a remote chance of breaking our necks. Does that prospect tempt you?"

The prospect of breaking his neck appeared to Arthur at that moment to be about the most alluring that kind fortune could offer him; but, apart from that, he felt very much disposed to close with Mr. Hamersley's proposal. He was quite determined that, come what might, he would leave Bridstow for a time, and this excuse for so doing would be an excellent one. There was, however, one question which had to be taken into account, but which had not presented itself to him until now, because his attention had been so fully occupied with other matters—What would Mr. Hamersley be likely to think of him as a son-in-law? Upon the whole, there did not seem to be much reason to apprehend opposition from that quarter. Lord Braunton, to be sure, was a far bigger man than the future owner of St. Ann's; but Robert Hamersley was no tufthunter, and Arthur had had more than one opportunity of noticing (not without surprise) that he was under petticoat government. Lola's wishes, it was safe to assume, would have her father's assent. Moreover, there would be a certain appropriateness and poetic justice about a marriage which would insure to his child the enjoyment of property which he had forfeited long ago. Still, while everything was as yet so undecided, it was impossible to say more than:

"I think I should like it very much; only I shall have to find out whether my father can spare me, and—and there are one or two other things. When do you intend to start?"

"Next week, perhaps; but there's no urgent hurry. We ought to bring our expedition to an end before the weather breaks and the first snow falls, that's all. I shall be very glad if you can arrange to accompany me, and I should think your father might manage to do without you for three weeks. My daughter seems to think that she can get on very well without me for that length of time, anyhow."

"What will she do while you are away?" asked Arthur wonderingly. "Are you going to leave her at Bridstow all by herself?"

"We haven't quite made up our minds yet; but in all probability she will stay with the Brauntons. They will be very pleased to have her."

Would they? Arthur was not so sure that they would after a certain piece of news should have been imparted to them; but, of course, it might be that Mr. Hamersley would abandon his expedition on hearing what his daughter's intentions were. Presently he remarked:

"I was on my way to call at your house when I met you."

"Ah, you wouldn't have found Lola at home," Mr. Hamersley answered. "She is up at Braunton Towers, where she is to dine and spend the evening, I believe."

Arthur drew a long breath. It was absurd to rejoice at a reprieve which could only be one of 24 hours, but he could not help rejoicing, and the clouds gradually cleared away from his mental horizon while he entered upon a leisurely discussion about guns and rifles with his cousin. His nature—perhaps that is the nature of most human beings—was so constituted that he could sometimes fix his mind wholly upon the present and put away from him all thought of the troubles which were waiting for him in the near future.

CHAPTER XVI.

PAS DE FAIBLESSE!

It is always satisfactory to have accomplished a task which you have said to yourself that you will accomplish, even though the achievement be so unambitious a one as putting a bullet into the bull's eye at 500 yards, or solving a newspaper acrostic, and Lola Hamersley, who on the occasion of her first introduction to her cousin had inwardly determined to bring him to his knees at her feet before she had done with him, was modestly proud of her success. She had, it is true, fully expected to succeed; only, as a matter of fact, she had been within an ace of failure, and she knew it. But the question was (and this was, perhaps, the first time in her life that she had taken the trouble to put such a question to herself) what she was to do with her captive, now that she had secured him. To marry him would be a strong measure indeed; and yet, somehow or other, Lola did not relish the notion of dismissing him and eventually seeing him married to somebody else. It was almost as if she had fallen in love with him—she, who had never yet been, and intended never to be, seriously in love with any man upon the face of the earth.

She was startled and alarmed for a moment, though only for a moment, by the possibility which suggested itself to her. Young as she was, she had seen many men, and was able, in her opinion, to measure the limits of masculine constancy. Married men do not remain in love with their wives, and if they did they would be an abominable nuisance. To be made love to is pleasant, and to convert an indifferent acquaintance into an ardent lover is pleasanter still; but to live all one's days with a man who is either obtrusively affectionate or flagrantly neglectful—no, thank you! Ardent lovers (so Lola thought) always become the one or the other—generally the other. No; one may have one's little preferences; but one must not push them to extravagant lengths; one must espouse a sober, steady-going individual like Lord Braunton and not be so insane as to spurn a coronet and a large income.

Moreover, there was one reason for accepting Lord Braunton which was of even greater weight than considerations of prudence and worldly wisdom. It was not difficult to foresee what the result of that amorous nobleman's rejection would be. He would be deeply chagrined; he would wear the willow for a time; then he would recover himself, come to his senses and make his mother happy by taking that horrid little sanctimonious Rhoda Meynell to wife—which would be an altogether unendurable issue. As a rule, Lola was too selfish and indolent for hatred, just as she was too selfish and indolent for love; but there existed within her a slumbering capacity for both passions, and she had felt from the outset that it would not take a very great deal to bring down a tempest of the former upon Miss Meynell's head. The girl had crossed her path; she had beaten the girl triumphantly once; to be beaten by her in a second and perhaps more important encounter was what she would never be able to submit to. Was Arthur, then, to be abandoned to the horrid little sanctimonious one? It looked as though that sacrifice was inevitable, and then it came to pass that Miss Lola, driving up to Braunton Towers, where, as has been mentioned, she had been invited to spend the afternoon and dine, was not in the best of humors either with herself or with her predestined husband.

She made up her mind on the way that matters should not be brought to an immediate crisis. Though poor dear Arthur might be doomed to ultimate dismissal, he should not be dismissed forwith; she had hitherto known how to prevent Lord Braunton from declaring himself in plain terms, and she proposed to carry on a similar system of tactics for some little time to come. However, she meant to be very kind to his lordship that afternoon, having been very unkind to him on the occasion of their last meeting, and being aware that there was an element of risk in trifling with so matter-of-fact a person.

Lord Braunton was not one of the tennis players who waved their hats and their hands to her as her fly skirted the broad, level lawn on its approach to the imposing entrance porch of his abode, nor did she discern his stooping figure among the spectators of the game. "Sulking in the library, I presume," was her inward comment upon his absence. "Well, he will hear the wheels on the gravel, and he won't stay in the library much longer. I give him five minutes to swear that he isn't going to stir for me, another five minutes to discover that he can't write his letters while I am within easy reach of him, and perhaps five minutes more to run upstairs, wash his hands, brush his hair and make himself presentable—as if any amount of washing and brushing could make him presentable! A quarter of an hour—h'm! Hardly time enough to infuriate those red-faced young women by drawing Captain Annesley away from them and their unbecoming game. No; it won't do to attempt it; soyons sage!"

Lawn tennis, it scarcely needs to be said, was not in Lola's line. Even if she had not been alive to the disadvantages of getting hot and red in the face, she would not have been disposed toward gratuitous exertion, and her only reason for forsaking her hostess, whom she found entertaining a few dowagers in the great, cool drawing room, was that she knew very well who would presently join her outside. And, indeed, she was not made to wait quite as long as she had anticipated. Hardly had she seated herself upon a wicker chair in the ranks of those who were watching their more active fellow-guests, hardly had she exchanged surreptitious signals with her flannel-clad guardsman, who gave her to understand that he would be free in no time, and who at once put on a kind of service which ought never to be employed against a lady opponent, than Lord Braunton emerged from the house and sauntered across the grass, with an elaborate air of having strolled out by mere chance just to see what was going on.

When he recognized the newcomer—but this, apparently, was not until he was within a couple of yards of her—he snatched at his straw hat, held out his hand and said: "Oh, how do you do, Miss Hamersley?"—after which he withdrew a few paces, in order to take a vacant place beside a lady who had political opinions, and who promptly engaged him in a controversy about the prohibition of the opium trade with China.

Now, Lord Braunton was really interested in this subject and was a strong advocate for the suggested prohibitory act; still, for everything there is a season, and the moral welfare of the Celestial empire, though doubtless a most desirable end in itself, was not likely to be sensibly promoted by a mere academic discussion in the garden of an English country house. On the other hand, the moral welfare of a person in whom he was even more interested than he was in the heathen Chinese could not possibly derive any advantage from wandering off with that unscrupulous young beggar Annesley into the labyrinthine shrubberies which adjoined the garden aforesaid. Thus it was that, when the game had been brought to an end, and when Lord Braunton had not only seen Captain Annesley make straight for Lola, but had heard the fellow say something to her about "getting away into the shade," he jumped up, abruptly, cutting short his neighbor's discourse with a brusquerie which nothing but his well-known eccentricity and absent-mindedness could have excused.

A moment later he was saying, in hurried, embarrassed accents: "You have never been in the walled garden, have you, Miss Hamersley? If you would care to see it now, I could take you there before tea-time. There are some—some flowers there, I believe."

It seemed probable that there were flowers there; but to what tribe or tribes they might belong Lord Braunton, who was no horticulturist, knew no more than he knew why Lola had snubbed him so persistently of late. She did not, however, snub him this time. She turned her great, soft eyes upon him with a look of reproachful interrogation, as who should say "What have I done?" and then answered, demurely:

"I should like very much to see the garden, if you are quite sure that I shall not be a bore to you."

By what means she contrived to intimate to Captain Annesley that Lord Braunton would be a very great bore to her, but that one must be civil to one's entertainer, signifies little, inasmuch as her short-sighted entertainer failed to detect that swift interchange of signals. The main thing in his opinion—and, for the matter of that, in Lola's also—was to shake off Captain Annesley, who picked up his racquet again rather dejectedly and returned to the tennis court.

"I think," Lola remarked, calmly, when she and her companion had progressed a short distance on their way, "that it is very forgiving of me to be here at all, after the manner in which you went on yesterday."

"The manner in which I went on!" exclaimed Lord Braunton, aghast; for indeed he had a crow to pluck with Lola respecting her own conduct at the picnic, besides which he felt justifiably aggrieved by a previous quarrel that she had forced upon him. "I can't think what you mean! I am sure it was not I who went on in—in any conspicuous manner."

"Didn't you? Then, if you prefer it, I will say that you went off in a conspicuous manner."

"So did you," Lord Braunton, remarked.

"I took a short walk with my cousin, I admit; but you can't very well know whether we made ourselves conspicuous or not, seeing that you were away the whole time with Miss Meynell. For a model of propriety, Miss Meynell certainly does some odd things; but if you are satisfied, nobody else has a right to complain, I suppose."

Lord Braunton wrinkled up his forehead, tilted his hat over his nose and walked on silently for some little distance before he rejoined: "Miss Meynell, as you know, is a very old friend of ours; I wish you wouldn't speak about her in that way. It isn't sincere, and I don't see the good of it. She wanted me to have a talk with one of my tenants who is in trouble, and of course I couldn't refuse to go there with her when she asked me. Nobody, I am quite sure, ever dreamt of making the remarks about us that were made about you and young Foley."

"Very well; nothing disrespectful shall be said in future about your friend—though I'm afraid I can't call her 'old' even to please you. What is sauce for the gander isn't sauce for the goose in these parts, and I suppose I must submit to having nasty remarks made about me and Arthur Foley, if I am goose enough to be good-natured and cousinly in my relations with him. Still I should have thought that you would have had more justice and common sense than to upbraid me for selecting him as my partner after you had deserted me. I couldn't sit alone the whole afternoon awaiting your good pleasure, and as I had to talk to somebody, it seemed to me that my cousin was a safer person, upon the whole, to pair off with than Captain Annesley, for instance."

Lord Braunton did not at once respond to these seemingly unequivocal overtures. Infatuated though he might be, he was neither blind nor stupid, and he had long ere this been forced to admit to himself that the woman whom he loved was not trustworthy. Yet he not only loved her but wanted, if he possibly could, to believe in her. So he led the way into the walled garden which had been the pride and delight of more than one dead and gone Lady Braunton, and, having conducted his companion to a rustic bench in the shade whence the brilliant parterres, the clipped yews and the moss-grown center fountain, with its circular basin and its water lilies, could be admired by those who had a fancy for stiff, old-world arrangements, embarked upon a statement for which she was fully prepared.

It was time, he said, that they should come to a mutual understanding. No doubt she understood him, and it would be no news to her to hear that he loved her more dearly than anybody or anything in the world; but he must own that he did not entirely understand her. Sometimes she encouraged his fondest hopes, sometimes she led him to fear that she was simply amusing herself with him. There were features in her conduct which struck him as irreconcilable with her words, and he proceeded in a deliberate, rather pedantic fashion, to point out what these were.

Lola had no difficulty at all in returning an evasive answer to his harangue. She pretended to be much diverted by his charges of inconsistency, declaring that they did not come very well from a man who had notoriously jilted Miss Meynell, and who now seemed to be more than half inclined to repent of having done so.

"I like the cool way in which you invite me to explain myself," she remarked. "What explanations do I owe to you, pray? I should have thought that it was for you to prove to me that you are neither inconstant nor inconsistent, and until you have done that, I shall not admit your right to cross-question me. Jealousy I can forgive; but you really must not claim the privilege of scolding me yet."

Further than that he could not get her to commit herself, though he did his best. If he did not like the idea of being subjected to an indefinite period of probation, nothing compelled him, she said, to submit to it; she, on her side, would not submit to be bullied. And it was in vain that he strove to sweep away side issues and narrow the question down to one which should admit of a plain and distinct reply. She eluded him and laughed at him, knowing that he must needs accept her terms, charming him even while she provoked him, and while he recognized the insincerity that mocked his own straightforward honesty.

All this was great fun to Lola; yet every now and again her enjoyment was marred by a twinge of something which certainly was not compunction, but may have been regret. It would have been delightful to torment Arthur in that way; somehow, it was not quite as delightful as it ought to have been to torment Lord Braunton—and why was it not? To be sure the excitement of the chase is over when the quarry has been run down; but Arthur was as completely at her mercy as this other man was. Why, then, could she not dismiss the memory of Arthur's piteous eyes?—and what was it that lent to the less clear orbs which were now gazing at her through a pair of strong spectacles an aspect at once so ludicrous and so exasperating that she was tempted to turn her back finally upon their puzzled owner without more ado?

She adopted no such foolish and impulsive measure; but so conscious was she that she was gradually losing hold over herself, and so well aware was she of the consequences which were apt to ensue on those rare occasions when her hot, southern temperament got the better of her, that she was relieved to see Lady Braunton advancing beneath a sunshade to interrupt the interview. Lady Braunton was only too anxious to interrupt an interview which would never have taken place had it been in her power to prevent it. She said, in a tone which, for her, was almost cross:

"They told me I should find you here; I couldn't think what had become of you both. My dear, what is this that I hear about your father rushing off to the south of France?"

"He talks of going," answered Lola, composedly.

"And leaving you in lodgings all by yourself? But really, you know, he can't do that."

"I am afraid he can't do anything else. You see, it is such a long time since he shot any four-legged animal, and it seems that there are animals of some sort to be shot in the Pyrenees. As for me, I would a great deal rather be left behind than planted down at a hotel in some Pyrenean watering place; I am not at all afraid of solitude."

Lady Braunton bit her lip. She knew very well what was expected of her, and indeed she remembered having once said to Mr. Hamersley that she would be delighted to take charge of his daughter for him if at any time business or pleasure should cause him to leave Bridstow for a few weeks; but that had been when Braunton's case had seemed to her well nigh hopeless. She did not so regard it now, and she was not at all anxious to have Lola in the house. But her palpable hesitation was of no service to her. She was beginning to observe, somewhat irritably, that most girls would be only too glad to have a chance of visiting one of the most beautiful mountain districts in Europe when her son interrupted her without ceremony.

"It would be out of the question for you to remain alone in Bridstow," he declared, addressing Miss Hamersley; "of course you must come to us. When does your father propose to start? Please tell them, mother, that the pink room is to be kept for Miss Hammersley."

Then Lady Braunton, in her disappointment and mortification, said a foolish thing. "I don't know about the pink room," she answered; "I thought you wanted that to be reserved for Rhoda Meynell. You were saying yesterday that she was looking out of sorts and that you hoped we might persuade her to come here for a time. I presume that, if she does come, you would like her to occupy the room which has always been considered hers."

Lord Braunton reddened, and Lola took in the situation at a glance. She had half suspected what she now felt sure of. The man was tired of being trifled with; he had resolved to come to an understanding with her that afternoon, and had doubtless also resolved that, in the event of her refusing him, he would gratify his mother by returning penitently to his first love. This could not be permitted. If, a few minutes back, she had been tempted to turn Lord Braunton adrift for the sake of a youth who was neither titled nor wealthy, she was now no longer in peril of being vanquished by that temptation. Come what might, Rhoda Meynell should never reign as mistress at Braunton Towers. That she might some day reign as mistress at St. Ann's was a possible contingency, but by no means a certainty. "We will see about that later on," Lola said to herself, with an inward forecast of future developments which would have horrified Lord Braunton had he deemed her capable of harboring such ideas.

Thus Arthur Foley's sentence was definitely pronounced; thus, too, was an amiable lady and excellent mother driven to doubt whether providence, after all, ever busies itself in disentangling the imbroglios in which poor short-sighted mortals are wont to involve their affairs. For Lola good-naturedly said that if she couldn't have the pink room, one of another color would suit her complexion quite equally well.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Copyright, 1893, by the author.

WE CANNOT SPARE

Healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. *Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; cannot be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COXSWAIN'S STORY.

You know that little Dago who
Stood on the burnin' deck,
Because his father was too dead
To bid him quit the wreck?
Some folks may think it fine to write
A po'm on what he did,
But, say, he warn't a marker
To our captain's little kid.

We was cruisin' just on Sandy Hook,
A-shootin' at a mark,
An' little Jack stood on the bridge,
An' thought it all a lark.
"Stay right up there!" his father said,
An' knew the little kid
Would meet no harm, because he'd do
Exact as he was bid.

When, just like that, a shell with fuse
Alight come rollin' aft,
An' men an' boys they skipped one side
Just like as they were daft.
'Twas just a silly trick o' some
Fresh mischief-makin' Mid.,
But it seemed all dead in earnest to
The captain's little kid.

He give one hasty look aroun',
His lip curled up in scorn,
Then swung hisself down on the deck,
An' true as you were born.
He grabbed that burnin' fuse in both
His little hands, he did,
An' yanked it out! Say, did we shout
Then for the captain's kid?

The captain come, an' he was mad.
"How dared you disobey?"
"Well, Pops," the little chap spoke out,
"You see, 'twas just this way:
You wasn't here, but, Pops, I knew
Just w'at you would 'a' did,
An' so I took my chances. Was
I right?" The pluoky kid!

The captain, w'y, he just broke down,
An' fairly biped his eye,
An' nodded "yes;" he was that choked
'Twas all he could reply.
That's w'y the men all stick to Jack;
He touched their hearts, he did.
Say, that Dago wasn't in it with
The captain's little kid!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Trials and Triumphs of Pittsburgh Club Managers Since 1882.

PRATT AND THE BREWERY TEAM.

Horace Phillips and His Six Years of Splendid Service.

AL BUCKENBERGER SUCCESSFUL

It only needed the little stir last week to show how popular Manager Buckenberger is in this city. When he signed for next season on Thursday the cranks were jubilant and again turned their eyes toward the pennant. They had lost sight of it from the moment they learned that Pittsburgh was in danger of losing Buckenberger, in fact had given it up altogether. Buckenberger was lauded as the best manager Pittsburgh has ever had, without whom it would be impossible for the team to land in first place next sea-

ALBERT G. PRATT.

son. It is true Buckenberger stands out clearly as the most successful manager that ever piloted a team in this city, and that is saying a great deal when it is remembered that Pittsburgh has had several shining managerial lights. The majority of these, in fact nearly all, proved failures not so much on account of their lack of ability, but because they were handicapped by officious, blockheaded directors. Buckenberger is old and wise enough to profit by experiences of the past. He does not allow his ambition to run away with his prudence and foresight. He saw the yawning pitfalls of his predecessors and resolved to turn back before it was too late, before his reputation should have been hurled into the ditches dug by meddling officials, and himself buried for good as far as baseball is concerned.

The first manager of the Pittsburgh team was Albert G. Pratt, in 1882. It was no easy task in those days to handle players. The game had just left its swaddling clothes and was beginning its strides toward becoming the national pastime. Players were on the whole a rather rough set, who looked upon drinking, carousing and general cussedness as a natural attribute of the game. Pratt was at the head of the celebrated brewery team and had his hands full keeping the players sober and out of mischief. There were then just 135 stockholders, and every one of course had a say in the management of the team. In spite of all drawbacks Pratt carried the team through the season, winding up in fourth place in the race for the pennant of the American association. The next season, 1883, found him again at the head. The 135 stockholders had gone through one season and imagined they knew all about running a team. Before the season was many weeks old

ROBERT FERGUSON.

Pratt became tired of the interference and sent in his resignation. It was not accepted. The stockholders could not understand why it was that the team lost 18 out of 21 games on the home grounds, but Pratt did. One of the stockholders kept a saloon on Sixth street, and invited the players to his resort every evening. There the brewery boys were in their glory. Pratt finally issued an order forbidding the players from frequenting that particular saloon under penalty of $5 fine. When the stockholder heard of this he became wrothy, entered into a conspiracy with others, who hunted up Pratt's resignation and accepted it. The team was then in Cincinnati, and Butler was sent on to relieve Albert G. The latter gladly turned over the reins to his successor.

It was in the month of June when Butler took hold of the team. Pratt had left $3,500 in the club treasury. The very first day of Butler's reign was marked by an incident rather common in those days. Some of the players went "over the Rhine" to clean out a saloon. Jack Hayes was horribly beaten and battered in the process, and the whole gang was thrown into the street. For the next week or two Hayes and some of the other players had their heads and other parts of their bodies tied up during the game. It took more than smashed mugs and broken bones resulting from scraps to keep the boys of those days out of the game. Butler managed the team until August, when he was released, and Denny Mack, one of the players, installed in his place. The team wound up in seventh place, and the treasury was empty when the season closed.

In 1884 Denny McKnight, who had been president of the American association, and president of the club for two seasons, undertook to manage the team himself. He held on until July,

DENNY M'KNIGHT.

when he cried enough and retired. Bob Ferguson succeeded him, but he also threw up the job after an experience of only a few weeks. Joe Battin tried his hand for awhile and then George Creamer was put at the head. George became manager on August 7, and on August 18 Horace Phillips made his entrance. He was undoubtedly the most popular manager the club ever had. He could not better the standing of the team, which finished in tenth place, the American association in 1884 consisting of 12 clubs. Horace Phillips was a splendid financier and unrivaled advertiser. He made money for the club and friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was an easy-going manager, allowing the players to do much as they pleased so they won games and kept pretty well up in the race. During his reign of six years there were more cliques in the team than I care to count. Many an honest young player with a bright future before him was ruined by these cliques in a systematic manner. Some, like Schomberg and Beecher, pluckily faced the conspirators, and came out conquerers, though they were compelled to use their fists to maintain their positions.

In 1885 the Columbus players were transferred to Pittsburgh and the team ended in third place. It was the most successful season financially the Pittsburgh club ever experienced. In 1886, the last year in the American association, the team landed in second place and Horace was the hero of the day.

A. C. BUCKENBERGER.

In 1887 the club joined the league. Horace was against the change, but when it came it found him ready for big game. The team wound up in sixth place and could go no higher in 1888. In 1889 Phillips was attacked with paresis and imagined all sorts of things. He was sent to an asylum and Ed Hanlon took charge of the team, which finished in fifth place. Horace never recovered his reason. He is now either dead or buried in an insane asylum.

In 1890, the most disastrous year in the history of the national league, Guy Hecker was the manager of the Pittsburgh team. Guy was manager only in name, Palmer O'Neil doing the work. Hecker was never certain of his men. Every now and then a new man would walk up to him with the announcement that Palmer O'Neil had hired him. The team made a record by losing 114 games, but for all that Hecker had his fill of fun.

In 1891 Ed Hanlon again took hold of the team. He probably never had a peaceful day, being constantly interfered with. In August he was deposed and William McGunnigle put in his place. The short and rather flashy engagement of McGunnigle is still fresh in the mind of the reader. His tin-whistle policy was not agreeable to the Pittsburgh public, and he was dropped at the end of the season.

Then Albert C. Buckenberger became manager. He at once went to work in his own quiet way to lead the team to the top. He did not have plain sailing, by any means. He was constantly interfered with. Even in spite of this the team held its own splendidly. Then Buckenberger was deposed and Tom Burns placed at the head. This was in May, 1892. Burns did not give satisfaction and in July he was released and Buckenberger again placed in command. Last season Buckenberger was continually harassed by a meddling stockholder, but nevertheless landed the team in second place. Before signing for next season Buckenberger demanded a guarantee that he would not be interfered with. In his demands he had the public at his back. The publication of the facts concerning the differences existing between the two parties hastened the end which came when Buckenberger sigued to manage the team next season.

J. H. G.

THY FRIEND.

Thy friend will come to thee unsought,
With nothing can his love be bought;
His soul shine own will know at sight,
With him thy heart can speak outright,
Greet him nobly, love him well.
Show him where your best thoughts dwell.
Trust him greatly and for aye:
A true friend comes but once your way.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

If You Wish

To enjoy good health, and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—Rev. W. R. Snow.

RULES OF BICYCLE RACING.

No Real Necessity for Any Changes to Be Made.

WHY ALTERATIONS WOULD BE WRONG.

Two Classes of Riders Would Kill the Sport Entirely.

THE BENEFITS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Written for The Post.

Although the racing season has been over for several weeks the interest in cycling seems to be as great as ever and the men interested in track riding are wondering what change the L. A. W. will make in the rules. The season just ended has been the most successful one in the history of the league, and there is no good reason why any radical changes should be made in the rules, such as the proposed class A and B. This loud talk by some of the papers throughout the country about Zimmerman, Sanger, Bliss, Banker and other riders being professionals is all bosh.

These riders keep within the rules of the L. A. W., and as long as they do that they are not professionals. Several times charges have been made against Zimmerman and Banker, but when they came before the racing board they proved an alibi.

Bicycle riders are different from any other class of athletes. A man who might be called a professional in one class of sports, because he received a small amount of money for expenses, cannot be called a professional bicycle rider were he to receive the same compensation for racing under some cycling club's rules. Why, in the first place, a racing man must have at least two wheels, which will cost him about $400, and $100 more during the season for repairs. Then he must have a trainer who will get all the way from $40 to $100 a month and his expenses. The racer's railroad and hotel expenses are also very heavy as a man must have the best to keep in good condition. Take Zimmerman's last trip to Pittsburgh during the Century club's meet. Say he received $150 for his day's riding. What were his expenses for the trip? The meet was held on Tuesday; the Saturday previous he raced at Wheeling, W. Va.; he was scheduled to ride at Scranton on the following Monday, but when he got to Philadelphia discovered he could not make connections for Pittsburgh if he went to Scranton unless he would stay up half the night, so he came straight to Pittsburgh. From this city he went to some little town in the southern part of Indiana; from there he went to Philadelphia, where he rode on the following Saturday. How much would he have left out of the $150 he received in Pittsburgh and whatever he got in Indiana after paying railroad fare, hotel bills, etc., for two? Not enough to buy tobies. This is only one example of what it costs a racing man to ride at two or three meets. Then, again, the L. A. W. allows riders to receive expense money, and as long as they keep within the limit they cannot be classed as professionals.

Chairman Raymond's pet idea of having an A and B class, so that the dealer's representative will be branded on the track, looks like a good one at first sight, but if ever adopted will cause no end of trouble. By adopting the A and B rule the L. A. W. would make a class between the professional and amateurs. This class would not only allow the professional to get back into the amateur ranks, but would be very tempting to the young riders, and before the season was half over the best riders in the first class would all join the second, or what would be known as the dealers' class. When a club started to get up a race meeting it would discover that all men that could ride under three minutes belonged to the dealers, and the only way to get them would be to put up a large sum of money. What would be the result? Anxious to give the public good races the clubs would pay 15 or 20 men to ride at their meetings; the men would come and ride in teams, which would mean crooked races, something the public will not stand. When the officials come to balance up they would be hundreds of dollars short of the guarantee. They would give up race meets and bicycle racing would be dead for years.

A local paper states, under the head of "Touchdowns," that "Abolish goals from touchdowns is the cry down east." Our contemporary has evidently got last Sunday's Post mixed with its eastern exchanges.

Bicycle racing is undoubtedly the coming sport of the world, both in the professional and amateur ranks. Every large city in America has a good track except Pittsburgh. If the P. A. C., Three A's or a company would build a good quarter or third-mile track it is dollars to cents they could make it pay for itself in one season.

The Pittsburgh athletic club's coming election promises to be very interesting, as three of its best men are candidates for president, any of whom the club should be proud. Mr. Randolph, who has made a most excellent president, is in the field, because he would like to again have the honor of being at the head of such an enterprising athletic club. Mr. Henderson, who is vice-president and chairman of the athletic committee, feels that he is entitled to the honor of being president, as it has been customary for the vice-president to succeed the president. Henderson has also been one of the hardest workers in the club. He has scores of friends who are working hard for his election. Manager Barber is also out for president. He has been one of the most active workers in the club. For years he held the office of president several times, and was manager of the famous Gym baseball club. Two years ago he gave up baseball and took hold of the football team. By good, hard work he has brought the team up from almost nothing to one of strongest in the country. Under Mr. Barber's management the baseball and football teams have always been a big financial success and he thinks this with his other good work should be enough to elect him.

Who is going to change the rules in football? In the past the rules of the intercollegiate league have governed football in America, but Yale and Princeton are the only clubs left in this league, and it is safe to say that Pennsylvania, Harvard and other large colleges will not be governed by these two teams. The best way to adopt national rules would be to call a congress of all college and A. A. U. teams and have them appoint a committee on rules. Two or three years ago football was confined almost to colleges, but the game is growing fast, and the sooner national rules are adopted the better, as no two or three college teams can govern the sport throughout the United States.

J. P. B.

PROFIT OF BOOKMAKERS.

It Is Very Large and Not Always Obtained Honestly.

Racing in America is not in as good repute as it was some years ago. It has now become a regular business instead of a sport, and the bookmakers of the betting ring probably have more to say in managing races than any other class of men. These bookmakers are not only owners of horses, but owners and managers of race tracks. They make the laws of the racing world, and break those laws whenever it suits them. A more idiotic idea never existed in the world than that a man by persistent betting and "good luck" could overcome the percentage that the bookmakers have in their favor.

If men must bet on horse races, it would probably be better and more in their favor if the bookmakers regulated the odds entirely according to the amount of money placed on each horse. Then the bettors would merely be paying to the bookmaker a certain percentage for his services in clearing the bets. But, as has been said before, many bookmakers are also horse owners and race track owners. Under such circumstances it can be readily believed that they have every facility to win the money of bettors without giving the latter any chance whatever. Say that a bookmaker or an owner in league with a bookmaker has a horse of great speed and endurance. The bookmaker causes this horse to be beaten repeatedly by inferior animals. The racegoing public concludes that the horse is not nearly so good as had been thought. This conviction having been arrived at, the bookmaker puts him in a race; the public bets heavily on other horses, the bookmaker giving all kinds of odds, so as to induce heavy betting. Then in the race his horse or the horse he controls is cut loose, and wins not only the stake or purse, but all the money in the book.

The men who go into the business of bookmaking are not, as a rule, persons of the highest moral sense. The legitimate profit from a book made with mathematical exactness should be great enough to satisfy the desires of any well-regulated man. But the chances in favor of making a large sum out of one race, by methods rightly considered to be disreputable, are so great that it is a most exceptionable bookmaker who will not go into a combination or conspiracy to deceive and rob the public. At an ordinary race meeting there are 50 bookmakers in the ring. Sometimes there are as many as 80. When there are 50 the expenses of these bookmakers are $7,500 a day, or $112,500 for a meeting of 15 days. Now it is absolutely necessary for these bookmakers to tax the bettors during the meeting $112,500. Each bookmaker, of course, tries to make a good deal more than expenses, and if they all succeed, the tax would be at least $225,000 during each meeting of 15 days. If we should add to this amount $200,000 as the amount won by the bookmakers, not as mathematicians, but as gamblers, we should come to something near the amount that the bookmakers exact from the public at each race meeting of 15 days.

The $425,000 only represents the amount of money that the bookmakers take from the public in an ordinary race meeting. It is probable that there is a small and select ring of bettors who win at pretty nearly every meeting. Certainly these winnings must average $75,000 at each meeting. This would make a grand total of $500,000 that the public pays for the privilege of betting at a race meeting of 15 days. It would be hard to get at the volume of betting at each race meeting, but $500,000 is a very large sum of money, and a great many pocketbooks have to be emptied to make it up. The ordinary visitor to a race track probably pays, even though he have good fortune, a tax of 10 per cent upon all of his wagers. At this rate, taking five successful and five unsuccessful bets, the capital first invested is likely to be exhausted after 10 races have been speculated upon.

A FORTUNE IN EGGS.

An Industry Which an Armstrong County Man Has Established.

Kittanning, Pa., Dec. 11.—Fourteen years ago I. D. Doverspike, of Eddysville, in this county, commenced to handle eggs on a small scale. To-day he rounds up the success of a wonderful industry in that line. His method is to buy up thousands of dozens of eggs during the early spring and summer months, when eggs are cheap, and preserve them in vats containing a solution of lime and something else, which he says is the secret of the business, until winter sets in and the price of eggs goes up. Then he ships them to cities.

During the past summer he stored away in vats over 70,000 dozens of eggs, besides shipping to Pittsburgh and vicinity 30,000 dozens of fresh eggs. Up to the first of this month he had disposed of over 50,000 dozens of his preserved eggs, and has a sure market for the balance, notwithstanding the hard times. Doverspike has two egg caves, one in Eddysville and one in Kittanning. The vats which contain the eggs are built of brick, five feet high and hold 10,000 to 15,000 dozens each. He has been so successful in this business that he has accumulated a fortune of $70,000 chiefly in real estate.

SENATOR QUAY'S CAPTURE.

Assisted by Friends He Lands Two Poaching Fishermen.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.—A special from Ft. Pierce says: Senator Quay, his son Richard, P. J. Hoban and Peter J. Hughes, two Philadelphia guests, at daybreak this morning captured Isaac Robinson and Marion Williams, two fishermen, in a sloop in front of his residence at St. Lucie, fishing with gill nets in violation of the law prohibiting fishing within one mile of any inlet. The prisoners were brought here and given a hearing before Justice Bell, who held them in $300 bail each for court.

Curious Matrimonial Custom.

One of the curious matrimonial customs of the Matabele tribes is that when children are born to a couple the father must buy them of his father-in-law, or, if he fails to do so, the children become the property, so to speak, of the mother's family.

If you are nervous and dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

FOSTER ON THE WEATHER.

A Warm Wave Is Promised to Reach Here Soon.

IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A COLD SNAP.

Methods of Prof. Bigelow, of the National Bureau.

CAN'T TELL A STORM'S STARTING PLACE

Correspondence of The Post.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 6.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from December 10 to 14, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 14th, cross the western mountains by close of 15th, the great central valleys from 16th to 18th, and the eastern states about the 19th.

This disturbance will spend its principal force in the western portions of the great central valleys.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 14th, the great central valleys about the 16th, and the eastern states about the 18th.

A cool wave of more than usual force will cross the western mountains about the 17th, the great central valleys about the 19th and the eastern states about the 21st.

Weather Forecasts.

Prof. Bigelow, of the national weather bureau, claims that the sun is a solid body and that, radiating from about where the sun-spots are are most numerous, magnetic forces reach out into space and affect the earth's atmosphere periodically from three directions.

One of these forces comes to the earth from above, or vertically, another from the direction in which the earth moves in its orbit and the other in straight lines from the sun. The vertical forces do not come to the earth directly from above, but at right angles from the plane of the ecliptic.

To make this more plain we will suppose a flat surface extends out all around the sun to the earth's orbit or path around the sun. That is what is called the plane of the ecliptic. As the earth's axis leans 23.5° to that plane, the magnetic forces in question would not come down straight toward the center of the earth, but slanting 23.5°, or from a point nearly one-fourth of the distance from directly overhead to the horizon.

The force that comes from the earth's orbit or path around the sun varies in direction as regards the earth. At midnight of June 11 and December 11 the force would come from the western horizon; on March 21 from 23.5° south of the zenith and December 21 from 23.5° north of the zenith and varying between these four points.

To understand this idea one must keep constantly in mind the direction in which the earth is moving, and from that point this second magnetic force comes to the earth.

The third force varies in direction from 23.5° north to 23.5° south owing to the position of the sun relative to the earth, summer and winter. These are the three magnetic forces to which Prof. Bigelow ascribes all the changes in our weather.

He further claims that these three magnetic forces pulsate, or throb, six times in 26.68 days, and this latter period he believes to be the time occupied by the sun in making one synodic rotation its axis. By synodic is meant that the same part of the sun rotates around and comes to the same position relative to the earth, which is nearly equal to 1 1-12 rotation of the sun on its axis, because the earth is moving in the same direction in which the sun rotates.

Starting with the principal one of these pulsations, it is claimed that the second, a minor influence, occurs not in three days but within the third day; also on the sixth, eleventh, thirteenth, seventeenth and twenty-sixth days. This twenty-sixth day is the same as the starting point, or the first disturbance, and the disturbances are repeated on the third, sixth, etc., days as before.

The starting point for these calculations is June 12.22, 1887, and for 1894 it will be January 7.52; that will be about the same as 8 P. M. of January 8. Prof. Bigelow is intensely scientific, and I suppose he uses astronomical time, which begins at noon, or at the end of the twelfth hour of the civil day.

Taking the above as the starting point for January, the magnetic or storm disturbances would occur on January 8, 11, 14, 19, 25 and February 4. This last date is at the very beginning of the 4th, or immediately following 12 noon of that date.

There are 3,000,000 people in the United States who regularly receive my weather bulletins through the public press, and of these there are many thousands who are competent to investigate these questions. Let Prof. Bigelow's theories have a fair hearing, and that they may I have carefully interpreted his hard scientific terms.

But there is one thing lacking in his system; he fails to indicate where the atmospheric disturbances are to begin. He has given the time, but not the place. In these latitudes the atmospheric disturbances move across the continent in four or five days and around the earth in 23 to 29 days, therefore we must know the starting place of disturbances as well as the starting time, or all practical results will be lost.

Prof. Bigelow acknowledges this difficulty. His disturbance dates are very close to those that I have used for 18 years, but I have starting places as well as starting times; epochs he would call them. The storms that have moved through these latitudes start from the Bering sea perpetual barometer about nine days before they reach the middle of this continent, and the storms of northern Europe and northern Asia emerge in like manner from the perpetual low barometer whose center is near Iceland.

W. T. Foster.

There's nothing so GOOD as Cottolene

The new vegetable shortening.
Wherever introduced, it drives lard from the kitchen, and indigestion from the household.
It has been tried by every test, and has met every requirement.
It is as much superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow-dip.
The only question now is, will *you* give *your* family the benefits which its use bestows?

There's nothing Like Cottolene

In composition, in healthfulness, in flavor, or in economy.
Its success has called out a lot of imitations and counterfeits made for the sole purpose of selling in the place and on the merits of Cottolene.
Avoid them all. They are made to sell and they are a sell.
Get the genuine Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
PITTSBURGH AGENTS:
F. SELLERS & CO.

NO STRIKE THREATENED.

RIVER DIGGERS WILL NOT DEMAND BETTER WAGES.

They Are Not in a Position to Fight the Operators.

Monongahela, Pa., Dec. 11.—An organizer of the National union, who has been visiting the upper pool miners since the practical failure of the Pittsburgh conference, stated Thursday the reports of a prospective strike at all the river coal works for a 2½-cent rate, for a uniform rate, or for any purpose whatever was absolutely without a shadow of truth. He declared the idea an absurd one, saying:

"The miners I have been among this week are practically of one mind, and that is to take such work, at such pay, as may be offered during this winter, simply because it will be a choice between getting something to live on, no matter how little, or absolute idleness and actual starvation. The officials of the miners' union have not been trying to organize the men with any present purpose to strike. It is a silly lie to say they have, particularly since the river has finally gone back on us after making such a good start at taking out the immense accumulations of coal. I want to tell the people, and I'd do it with my own signature if I had the right to speak officially on my own hook, that the miners, as a mass, are a demoralized, dispirited, poverty-stricken, deserving lot of men, who are in no position to fight the operators about prices for mining. They are intelligent enough to understand the situation.

"An effort is being made, and will be persisted in, to get the men together in organization, but it will be done in a way that will not prevent them from working at what prices they will. The idea is and will be to use the present condition of things to show the men the absolute necessity for re-establishing the unions before they can hope to do anything when the chance offers."

Columbus, O., Dec. 7.—The prolonged meeting of the Ohio miners' executive committee here is to hear from P. A. McBryde, secretary of the United mine workers' association, who is in Pittsburgh seeking to induce miners there to ask for an increase in wages. Ohio operators have an agreement on prices. It is said that one of three things must be done, viz: Either the Pennsylvania miners must increase wages, the Ohio combine price must be broken, or the Ohio mines must be closed. The Ohio operators cannot at present prices compete with Pittsburgh coal. Miners in Ohio are complaining that the United mine workers did injustice to them in putting Pennsylvania coal mining rates so low.

CORRIGAN OBJECTS TO IT.

His Grace Knew Nothing of the New York Parochial School Bill.

New York, Dec. 10.—The board of trustees of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral met in regular monthly session last Thursday afternoon in the archbishop's house on Madison avenue. After the transaction of regular business the conversation turned upon the recent address to the public by the League for the Protection of American Institutions in regard to a bill which had been drawn for presentation to the next legislature giving to parochial schools a share of the public moneys. The conversation developed the fact that there was not a person who approved of the measure.

"I knew nothing of it until I read it in the newspapers," said the archbishop, "and I certainly do not approve of it. I think it most unwise. Moreover, I know of no bishop in this archdiocese who approves of such a movement."

Secretary King, of the league, will go to Washington in a day or two to look up the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money to sectarian institutions. It is not certain that the senate judiciary committee will report the amendment this session. It will depend upon whether it is considered advisable. This measure failed to pass the senate by only two votes in President Grant's time. It passed the house almost unanimously.

The Freak of a Princess.

The Princess Maud of Wales is credited with an original freak. A little while ago she slipped away from state and went to spend a week with a lady to whom she is much attached, who had been in attendance on her, but since married. She preserved a strict incognito as Miss Wells, and enjoyed herself amazingly at tennis parties and other country house festivities. She was immensely popular.

Ned McGowan.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—"Ned" McGowan, an old-time politician, died this morning at the age of 80. He was prominently identified with the early political history of San Francisco. He came here in the early fifties from Philadelphia, in which city he had been a prominent figure in local politics, being at different times district clerk, captain of police and member of the legislature. He fled from Philadelphia, where he was accused of being implicated in the robbery of the Chester county bank. He drifted to Arizona, where he was sent to Washington to represent the people of that territory, and afterward served as doorkeeper of congress. In California he held numerous public offices. Later on he got into trouble with the vigilantes. He was with James Casey when the latter shot James King, of William. The vigilance committee looked for him to hang him, but he escaped and was for some time in hiding.

Men Don't Understand.

"No man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman.

"Women, therefore, gladly turn to a woman for sympathy, counsel, and help in their peculiar troubles.

"Lydia E. Pinkham deserves the confidences showered upon her by thousands. Her Vegetable Compound has done more for women than any other remedy.

"The great cause of woman's misery is in her womb. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes direct to the source of trouble, drives out disease, and cures backache, fainting, despondency, bloating, ovarian troubles, and leucorrhœa.

"I would have been in my grave if I had not taken Mrs. Pinkham's medicine."—*Mrs. Hannah Hyde, Bethel, Ind.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

SULPHUR BITTERS

Truths for the Sick.

For those DEATHLY BILIOUS SPELLS depend on Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

DO YOU SUFFER with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so use Sulphur Bitters; it will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. You will not regret it. TRY IT.

The Secret of a fair face is a beautiful skin. Sulphur Bitters makes both.

If you do not wish to suffer from RHEUMATISM, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters; it never fails to cure.

Are you CONSTIPATED? If so, Sulphur Bitters is just what you need

Poor, weak, and weary mothers RAISE PUNY, PINDLING children. Sulphur Bitters will make them strong, hearty, and healthy.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SORES. Rely on Sulphur Bitters and health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

HUMPHREYS'

This Precious Ointment is the triumph of Scientific Medicine.

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a curative and healing application. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures; Fistula in Ano; Worms of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant.

Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is infallible.

Cures Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

THE PILE OINTMENT

A SOUVENIR COIN.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

The souvenir 50-cent coins issued by the government for the World's Fair are becoming scarce, and those issued in 1892 now command a premium. The Post has a small number of the first issue and will present one to every person sending in a club of ten new subscribers (all ordered at one time) for The Semi-Weekly Post, in addition to a free copy of the paper for six months.

A free copy of The Semi-Weekly Post for one year will be given to every person sending in a club of ten; for a club of fifteen a souvenir coin and a free copy for one year.

dec5-12-19-22

VALUES DROOPING.

The Market Drifts Aimlessly, With a General Tendency Downward.

BEARS HOLD THE UPPER HAND.

Gold Shipments Will Equalize the World's Money Markets.

ACTIVITY CONFINED TO TRUSTS.

Granger Securities Move With a Very Sluggish Pace.

WHISKY DECLINES ON REALIZATION

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The stock market has generally pursued a downward tendency during the week on account of the apprehension relative to tariff changes. Wall street, and business circles for that matter, have been peculiarly sensitive to the agitation now in progress at Washington, and ventures in every direction have invariably been curtailed. The trading element in the stock market which did not take profits on the first announcement of the sweeping changes proposed by the Wilson bill has had to suffer larger losses, and at the close of the week the Cammack party showed that they were prepared to attack values on the least provocation.

The prospective improvement in business has not been realized, and the volume of sales in the dry goods line has fallen far below expectation. Railroad earnings have recorded some gains, but in the main results have fallen short of what they should have been under the large reduction in operating expenses introduced on all the western and southwestern railroads. Some of the trunk lines, notably the Pennsylvania, have re-entered the steel market with moderate orders, but the prices have been so low that the profit to the manufacturers has only been sufficient to induce them to keep their mills open with a view of obtaining a better class of business in the early part of the coming year.

No important failures have been announced during the week except in the clothing trade, but three reorganizations have been perfected, namely, those of the Nicaragua canal company, Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, and Jarvis, Conklin mortgage company, all of which involve an enormous scaling of the original interests, and in the case of the Nicaragua company a heavy assessment on the stockholders.

The reorganization committees in charge of the Union Pacific and Erie have a tedious task before them, and little headway is being made because of the variety of interests to be protected. In the case of Union Pacific the proceedings will necessarily be retarded because, as the government is the principal creditor, due consideration will have to be given to its claim.

Gold shipments to Europe have been resumed and $500,000 was forwarded to-day on the steamship Trave with a fair prospect of $1,000,000 more being sent next Tuesday. These shipments have only been possible because of a sharp rise in exchange on Berlin, where the rate of discount has advanced to 4½ per cent. The transfer of a few millions of gold to the other side would have no material effect on the financial situation here, and in fact the banks would approve of the transaction since it would tend to restore the equilibrium between the money markets of the world.

The industrial stocks have almost entirely monopolized attention, and while Chicago gas was favorably influenced by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in cash, the various suggestions made for a change in the sugar tariff inspired some uneasiness, while even insiders were inclined to dispose of a part of their speculative holdings. In the meantime new sugar refineries are being opened, and the best sugar industry in Nebraska is being extended, while to offset all this, the Germans are engaging freight room at all the Baltic ports with a view of exporting refined sugar as soon as the Wilson bill has passed.

Whisky trust did not loom into prominence until Friday, when some enthusiasts took hold of it on the supposition that the details of the internal revenue bill would soon be announced, imposing on distilled spirits an extra tax of 25 cents a gallon, but when nothing was heard of this prediction from Washington there was a wild scramble to get out of the stock, resulting in forced sales and the catching of many stop orders. In other words the market was too full of stock and everybody had taken too heavy an interest in whisky, so that between the two dilemmas there could be no other result than a complete collapse.

The granger properties have been active only when the Cammack party has ventured to cross swords with the real investors in St. Paul and Rock Island. It was not till the close of the week that any impression was made on the former, and that was only because there was a rumor that the earnings for the first week of December would show a decrease of over $100,000.

The Reading road is in a very much better position than the bears imagine, and the entire block of receiver's certificates authorized have now been sold on favorable terms. There will be a default in the January interest on the general mortgage 4s, but that is an understood thing among the parties who will eventually undertake a plan of reorganization.

If it had not been for the violent decline in Whisky trust to-day, owing to realizations and the cutting of losses by small operators, the market would have developed an incipid and sluggish tone. The crowd in Whisky trust monopolized the entire attention of the room, although St. Paul was attacked by the Cammack and Wheeler brokers.

Western Union was bought on a declining scale, after a preliminary bulge at the opening, in anticipation of a favorable statement at next Wednesday's quarterly meeting.

General electric was cautiously sold by some of the bold room traders, and in the final dealings Boston houses were liberal sellers of the entire list.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 31 to 34.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—As a result of the speculation on the stock exchange to-day every share traded in, with three unimportant exceptions, shows depreciation in value ranging from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent. But as a rule the losses are merely fractional. Distilling was the only really active stock, and was sold freely on the denial of yesterday's reports of an increase in the tax on spirits. As a result of the selling movement the shares declined 2¼ from last night's closing. Linseed oil, after an advance of ¼ at the opening, broke 3 per cent, closing at the lowest point touched on sales of only 1,200 shares. Consolidated gas lost 1¼ per cent on a report that an effort will be made to get the coming legislature to adopt a measure lowering the maximum price of gas in New York city. All of the grangers were weak on alleged decreasing earnings, but St. Paul preferred, which sold down 1⅛ per cent, recorded the only material decline. Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred fell off 1½, and Wheeling & Lake Erie 1¼ per cent. Comstock Tunnel rose 2c, and Phœnix mining receded 4c. A slight pressure to sell was felt in Western Union induced by reports of a falling off in business, necessitating a curtailment of the operating force. The bank statement had no appreciable effect on the market, although it was not up to expectations, showing less than $500,000 increase in reserve. As the banks have a surplus of over $76,000,000, which is the highest figure ever reached, the amount of the increase is a small matter except as serving to indicate that the great flow of currency to this center is being checked, which is not regarded as an unhealthy symptom. The low rates for money current here and the difficulty of placing it even at these small figures have probably induced the banks to check the influx of cash and account for the slight advance in the reserve. There was some covering in the stock market in the final dealings, and the tone of speculation at the close was fairly firm. The general list, comparing the final sales to-day with those of a week ago, shows a decline in most of the active stocks, ranging from 1¾@3¾ in the grangers and ⅜@1½ in the coalers. Cotton oil preferred 5, Tobacco 7½, do. preferred 5, American district telegraph 5, Consolidated gas 3½, Denver & Rio Grande 2¾, Atchison 2⅝, Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred 3.

The bond market to-day was weak until near the close, when the dealings became firmer. Minneapolis & St. Louis 1sts sold at 120, against 115 on November 23. Winona & St. Paul 2ds advanced 4½, Toledo, Peoria & Western 1sts 2½, and Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1sts 2.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg.	114	do. deben. 5s	108½
do. 4s coup.	115	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	78
do. 2s	93	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	102½
Pacific 6s of '95	101½	St. Paul consols	128
La. Stamped 4s	96	S. P., C. & P. 1st	109¾
Missouri 6s	100	T. P. L. G. T. rcts	75½
Tenn. new set. 6s	102	T. P. R. G. T. rcts	20
do. do. 5s	102	U. P. 1sts	104⅝
do. do. 3s	74	West Shore	106⅜
Canada So. 2s	101½	R. G. W. 1sts	72¾
Cen. Pac. 1sts	103½	Atchison 4s	70¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	112	do. 2½s A	37¾
do. do. 4s	80	G. H. & S. A. 6s of d.	103
Erie 2ds	75	do. 7s of d.	102
M., K. & T. g. 4s	46½	H. & T. C. 5s	107⅜
do. do. 5s	80	do. 6s	108¼
Mutual Union 6s	109	N. C. 6s	118
N. J. C. int. cert.	113½	do. 4s	97
North. Pac. 1sts	119	Tenn. old 6s	80
do. do. 2ds	89	Va. centuries	55¾
Northw'rn con.	138½	do. pref.	6

By private wire to John M. Oakley & Co.: Perhaps the most potent thing that has characterized the wheat situation the past week has been the strong tenor of foreign markets. Stocks in many localities on that side are reported to be very low. Millers are daily exhausting their wheat stocks, but the supply of flour in retail merchants' hands is low, and any concentrated attempt on their part to stock up would advance prices and cause a large draw-away from the visible. Some parties continue to sell on the theory that the short side for the past two years has proven highly remunerative, and that the price is more easily depressed than advanced. Others view the subject as bullish, basing their views on the fact that before another crop is raised our stocks will become very light, the exportable surplus will be nearly if not entirely exhausted, and the price must necessarily advance in consequence.

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: Under the impulse of Washington dispatches Distillers opened up, but contradictory dispatches soon reversed the current, and Wheeler helped it down, and so the game is played from Washington with a promise of many milking fluctuations in Distillers and Sugar during discussion of taxation questions. In sugar everything seems to indicate a quiet market for a time as the wish of the managers. The market is so narrow that it is apt to deceive the mere observer on the floor, as the tendency is so much first one way and then another we are likely to lose sight of the fact that the trading for both sides of the account is for same parties and merely superficial. "Who sells Lake Shore?" was asked to-day, "Combs." "Who buys it?" "Combs," and so in St. Paul with Wheeler for answer instead of Combs, and so it goes. No feature in loan crowd.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	19⅛	19⅛	19	18⅞
Am. Cotton Oil Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	67½
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	83¾	83¾	83	83½
do. preferred	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Balt. & Ohio	....	....	....	72¾
Canada Southern	54	54	54	53¾
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	73½
Chi. Gas T. rcts	67⅜	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
C. Bur. & Q.	79¼	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
C., H. Val. & T.	....	....	....	21
Consolidated gas	128	128	128	127¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛
Chesap'ke & Ohio	19	19	19	18¾
Del., Lack. & W.	....	....	....	167
Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	133¾
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	30	30⅛	27⅞	27⅞
Erie	....	....	....	14¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	31
Gen. Elec. Co.	34½	34¼	33⅝	33⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	....	92½
L. S. & M. S.	127⅛	127⅛	127	127
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	16
do preferred	....	....	....	67
Louis. & Nash.	50¾	50¾	50⅝	50
Michigan Central	....	....	....	101¼
Manhattan Cons.	....	....	....	127¼
Missouri Pacific	25	25	24¾	24¾
National Lead Co.	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
do preferred	....	....	....	64
N. Y. Central	102½	102½	102	101¾
Nat. Cordage Co.	20	20	20	20
do preferred	....	....	....	42
N. Y. & N. E.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾
N. J. Central	....	....	....	117½
N. & W. preferred	....	....	....	21¾
Northwest	105	105	104¼	104¼
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	6¼
do. preferred	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
N. American Co.	....	....	....	4½
Omaha	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38½
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	15
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	172
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	14
do. preferred	....	....	....	46¾
Reading	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21⅛
R. & W. P. Ter.	3	3	3	3
Rock Island	69¼	69¼	68¾	68⅝
St. Paul	64½	64½	63¾	63⅞
do. preferred	118	118	118	118
Tenn. C. & I.	....	....	....	16¾
Texas & Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
T., A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	7
Union Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅜
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	41
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
do. preferred	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾
W. U. Telegraph	89¾	90	89¼	89⅛
W. & L. E.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
do. preferred	52⅛	52⅛	51¼	51¼

The total sales of stock to-day were 82,600 shares, including: American sugar, 7,200; Burlington & Quincy, 4,000; Chicago gas, 3,200; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 26,100; New York & New England, 2,800; Rock Island, 2,200; St. Paul, 10,600; Western Union, 5,300.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9. — Steadiness prevailed in the wheat market to-day, and on light northwestern receipts and moderate buying there was an improvement of ⅛@¼c at the close. Corn and oats gained ⅛@⅜c each, but provisions lost some of yesterday's advance.

The dumping of long wheat, which was the feature of yesterday's trading, appeared to have run its course, and May opened with a gain of ⅛c and held firm at the opening figures for a time, with the offerings meeting with fair buying. The receipts at Chicago were larger than the estimates, and this caused a temporary reaction to the opening figures. Minneapolis and Duluth, however, reported but 473 cars compared with 538 a week ago and 1,020 on the corresponding day last year. The carloads reported at the two cities this week were but 3,159 against 5,888 on the similar week last year, and this showing materially helped the bull side of the market. Then, too, it was reported that the farmers' stocks of wheat in the Red river valley of the northwest were about exhausted. Some of the traders who helped prices onto the toboggan slide yesterday with their heavy sales were good buyers to-day. Milmine-Bodman and George Seaverns were prominent as buyers, and their purchases with others helped make the market a firm one at the close, which was but ⅛c below the day's top figures. May opened at 68¾c, declined ¼c, advanced ⅛c, then ½c, lost ¼c, advanced ¼c and reacted ⅛c to close at 69⅜c.

The corn market was firm, but without much activity, and fluctuations were confined to a range of ⅜c. May opened unchanged at 40½c, and on light receipts and liberal buying by Rumsey-Chandler, Brosseau and others advanced ⅜c, and reacted ⅛c to close at 40⅝c.

Oats fluctuations were entirely in sympathy with corn and trading was light. May opened ⅛c up at 31c, advanced ¼c, lost ⅜c, and reacted ⅛c to close at the opening figure, ¼c under the top prices of the day.

A fair amount of trading was had in provisions and the market, although lower, was rather firm in tone. The dealings in lard were the most important and the other articles followed its fluctuations. Helmpholz sold lard moderately, supposedly for the Cudahy packing company, and this sent prices down somewhat. As compared with last night January pork is 15c lower, January lard 5c off and January ribs 7½c lower.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 62⅞@63c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57½@63c; No. 2 red, 62¾@63c; No. 2 corn, 35⅞c; yellow corn, 35c; No. 2 oats, 28⅜@28½c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 29@30¼c; No 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 40@50c; No. 4, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 22½; prime timothy seed, $3 90; mess pork, per barrel, $13 12½@13 25; lard, per 100 lb, $8 40@8 42½; short ribs sides (loose), $6 75@7 00; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6 25@6 50; short clear sides (boxed), $7 25@7 50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 15; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 177,000 bushels; oats, 165,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 54,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 92,000 bushels; oats, 81,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was quiet; creamery, 21@27¼c; dairy, 18@23c. Eggs unchanged.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mo'ths.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Cl'os'g Dec. 8
WHEAT—					
Dec.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62¾
May.	68¾	69	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜
CORN—					
Dec.	35¾	36	35¾	35⅞	35¾
May.	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36	35⅝
May.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
OATS—					
Dec.	....	....	....	28¾	28¼
Jan.	....	....	....	28⅞	28¾
May.	31	31¼	30⅞	31	30⅞
PORK—					
Dec.	....	....	....	13 00	13 10
Jan.	13 00	13 00	12 90	12 92	13 07
May.	13 05	13 10	12 95	13 00	13 17
LARD—					
Dec.	....	....	....	8 20	8 25
Jan.	8 07	8 07	8 00	8 05	8 10
Feb.	....	....	....	....	7 95
May.	7 85	7 90	7 85	7 85	7 90
S. RIBS—					
Dec.	....	....	....	6 85	6 85
Jan.	6 80	6 80	6 75	6 77	6 80
May.	6 82	6 85	6 80	6 80	6 87

Car receipts to-day: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 295 cars; oats, 162 cars; hogs, 15,000 head; cattle, 1,000 head. Estimated cars for to-morrow: Wheat, 162 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 285 cars; hogs, 35,000 head; next week, 170,000 head.

LIVE STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1893.

CATTLE.

Receipts, 960 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady and unchanged; 19 cars cattle shipped to New York to-day.

HOGS.

Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market slow; all grades, $5 30@5 50; light weights selling best; 4 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market slow and unchanged.

[By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO—DEC. 9.—Cattle—Market dull and lower; demand very light; good 1,350-lb steers held at $4 50; fat cows sold at $2 70@2 75; bulls, $2 25@2 60.

Hogs—Market closed weak and lower; Yorkers, $5 45@5 50; mixed packers, $5 45@5 50; mediums and heavy, $5 40@5 50; pigs, $5 50@5 55.

Sheep—Market tending downward; fair to good native sheep, $2 50@3 00; light, 85 to 95-lb wethers, $3 50@3 70; fair to good native lambs, $3 50@4 25; choice, $4 40@4 80; export wethers, $4 50@4 75; Canada lambs, $4 70@4 80.

CHICAGO—DEC. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; Christmas beeves, $5 00@6 75; export, $4 65@5 25; good to choice shipping and dres ed steers, $4 25@4 75; common to medium, $3 10@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 15,000 head; market active; rough and common, $4 90@5 05; packing and shipping, $5 10@5 30; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5 35@5 45; light, $5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 200 head; market nominal; native sheep, $2 25@3 25; westerns, $2 50@3 30; feeders, $2 20@2 75; lambs, $2 50@4 50.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 9.—Hogs firmer at $4 90@5 40; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head.

Cattle steady at $2 00@4 50; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep steady at $1 25@3 50; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 200 head; lambs barely steady at $2 50@4 00.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market firm; common to good native steers sold at $2 50@4 25; grass Texas steers, $2 30@3 15; cows, $1 50@2 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market higher, bulk of sales, $5 90@5 20.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 500 head; market active and strong; bulk of sales, $5 05@5 15; all grades, $4 80@5 22½.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCE.

But Narrow Improvement in the Situation.

THE VOLUME OF TRADING WIDENS.

Birmingham Traction Weakens and Drops a Peg or Two.

PHILLIE SOFTENS TOWARD THE CLOSE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1893.

The month of December so far has shown only a meager improvement in the financial situation. The present week has been a selling one to a great degree, and the aggregate of the six days' business is considerably in excess of any corresponding period for some time. The general list has held up well, but some of the specialties became easy the latter part of the week and closed a little off as against last week's figures. The two conspicuous examples of this weakness are Philadelphia company and Birmingham traction. The former declined Friday on realizing sales, and was still weak this morning. Birmingham traction has gone down because of the well-known condition of the company, and while many think bottom has been reached it may go lower. Switch and Signal, Air Brake and Pleasant Valley all declined fractionally during the week, but aside from these changes the local market has been fairly steady.

Business people have at least two things to be thankful for—the passage of the silver repeal bill, and the announcement of the Wilson tariff bill. The effects of the repeal of the silver bill are for all time and it is a bullish factor in stock dealings. The announcement of the tariff bill would have already done much to restore confidence had not the Republicans for purely partisan and selfish purposes raised such a general howl about the calamities which were certain to overwhelm the country if this bill should become a law. The trouble now is not due to the Wilson bill, but solely to the calamity shrieks of demagogues, and of monopolistic manufacturers who have become rich at the expense of the people by the aid of bad Republican laws. The general conditions are ripe for improvement and while progress toward better times may be retarded it cannot be held back much longer. The money famine that was felt most severely in July and August is a thing of the past. The millions of dollars of clearing house certificates have been retired, the reserves of the banks are enormous and money is plenty for all legitimate purposes, and the only serious drawback to a reasonably rapid improvement in business is the fear of a prolonged and acrimonious discussion on the tariff bill.

The inquiry for bonds which was a feature of the market last week seems to have fallen by the wayside. It is worthy of note that many first-class bonds are selling below their real value. This is particularly true of street railway bonds, than which few better forms of investment can be found. There are no better paying properties to-day in the United States than most of the street railways, since in time of business depression they have an advantage over steam railways in that they derive their income from passenger traffic, and that their earnings do not fluctuate with the changes in the volume of freight transportation. The bonds of any of the local well located and ably managed street railways are as safe and profitable forms of investment as can be found, and such securities are offered on the Pittsburgh exchange to-day, and are selling at low prices. The changes in quotations of the active stocks as against last Saturday are as follows: Marine national bank, decline 1; Third national bank, 2; Peoples natural gas, advance ½; Philadelphia company, decline ¼; Citizens traction, advance ½; Birmingham traction, decline 1¼; Duquesne traction, decline ¼; Westinghouse air brake, decline 2; U. S. glass common, decline 1½; U. S. glass preferred, decline 1.

The sales on the exchange for the week were 3,000 shares stock, and $4,000 bonds, against 1,582 shares in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows: 1,095 shares Birmingham traction, 14⅝@16; 20 shares Duquesne traction, 22⅜@22⅞; 265 shares Citizens traction, 59⅜@60; 100 shares Chartiers gas, 8½; 1,269 shares Philadelphia company, 21¾@22½; 70 shares Luster, 10½@11; 10 shares M. & M. national bank, 66; 41 shares Exchange national bank, 77¾; 75 shares Westinghouse air brake, 136½@137½; 20 shares Fidelity Title & Trust company, 120; 35 shares Union Switch & Signal, 15½; $4,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 98@99½.

There has continued to be an uninterrupted flow of currency to New York during the week and only a moderate outgo to the country, while the sub-treasury operations were only slightly against the banks, so that there was a large gain in unemployed funds, indicating as nothing else could the dullness of general business, for money cannot be profitably employed in industrial enterprises and rates are not much better than nominal. This plethora of money in New York has made a stronger market for sterling exchange, there being some considerable demand for investment simply to make the interest on bills which run to maturity. Railroad earnings the last week in November were less than last year, but the decrease was not so large as might reasonably have been anticipated, but the bank clearings last week show such a material decline as indicate a much larger falling off in general trade than can be contemplated with confidence in its future prosperity.

In the local market there has been an abundant supply of currency for all the wants of trade, but the borrowing demand has been light. There has been a moderate outgo of currency to the country and some shipments to the east. The money market is easy for prime paper at 6 per cent and all offerings of paper are still carefully scrutinized, that of the least questionable character being rejected. Eastern currency continues scarce and is in fair demand.

Trading on the stock exchange this morning was the best Saturday's business done for several weeks. The market did not gain any strength over night, and was inclined to be weak in spots. As compared with yesterday's closing Philadelphia company and Birmingham traction are lower, but no other changes worthy of note occurred. The sales were not willing ones, and nearly all of them were made at slight recessions as compared with recent previous sales. The business of the day amounted to 226 shares of stock and $4,000 bonds. Birmingham traction opened weak and lower, and the first sale was at 14¾. All sales of the stock were made at this price, except the closing one, which was made at 14½. The most of the bidding was at 14¾, and after the close of the regular session the stock was offered at 14⅜. Philadelphia company sold below yesterday's price at 21¾, and the bidding fluctuated between 21¼ and 21¾. Chartiers gas sold to the extent of 100 shares at 8½, and the remainder of the group was firm and unchanged. There was a little trading in bonds at a slight recession from recent quotations. One transaction was made in Duquesne traction 5s at 99½, and it was immediately followed by another of the same security at 98. There was the usual Saturday quotations in bank stocks posted, and one transaction in the group made, 41 shares of Exchange national bank selling at 77¾. Birmingham traction 5s were offered down to 91¾. The market closed dull and with an inclination toward weakness. The following sales were made: 10 shares Birmingham traction, 14½; 15 shares Philadelphia company, 21¾; 20 shares Philadelphia company, 21¾; 10 shares Birmingham traction 14¾; 100 shares Chartiers gas, 8½; 10 shares Birmingham traction, 14¾; 10 shares Birmingham traction, 14½; 41 shares Exchange national bank, 77¾; $2,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 99½; $2,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 98; 10 shares Birmingham traction, 14½.

"The market," says Henry Clews, "has been taken by surprise at the advance in exchange to about the specie-shipping point. Yet it is more than might have been expected from the present extraordinary abundance of money. Foreign balances resting here can be better employed at home and they are therefore going there. There is no apparent reason, however, for expecting that any large amounts of gold will be shipped. A few millions sent to London and Paris will stiffen the rates for loans at New York and ease them abroad, and the equilibrium thus produced will neutralize the motive for exporting gold. The banks will hail a movement of this kind, for deposits are being crowded upon them far beyond their ability to turn them to profitable use."

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburgh clearing house for the week ending December 9 shows the following:

Days.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$1,956,214 47	$439,868 96
Tuesday	2,513,544 52	473,077 24
Wednesday	2,251,499 53	329,176 52
Thursday	1,800,425 20	285,514 00
Friday	1,766,424 20	207,272 74
Saturday	1,671,504 51	264,465 04
Total for week	$11,959,463 87	$1,899,369 50

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

December 9, 1893	$11,959,465 87
December 10, 1892	15,633,513 07
December 12, 1891	12,704,300 98
December 13, 1890	13,072,589 32
Total to date—	
1893	$629,767,788 83
1892	720,687,538 46
1891	644,192,872 58
1890	758,560,981 90

The reserve increase in the New York bank statement last week was not as large as in former weeks, amounting to only something more than $450,000, while the surplus reserve is slightly in excess of $76,000,000. The increase in deposits is over $45,000,000, bringing the total up to $492,600,000, against $451,000,000 a year ago. The increase in the item of loans is more than $2,800,000, indicating that business is slowly widening. The detailed statement as compared with last week is as follows:

Reserve, increase	$ 468,525
Loans, increase	2,853,500
Specie, increase	540,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,292,100
Deposits, increase	5,457,100
Circulation, decrease	56,100
Surplus reserve	76,565,425
Same time in 1892	5,509,000
Same time in 1891	15,339,000

The committee appointed by the stock exchange to draft resolutions to congress asking that body to retain the tariff on oil will meet on Monday.

There will be no Lehigh Valley dividend next month, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and the matter will not be even referred to at next Tuesday's meeting.

Transfer books for the allotment stock of Philadelphia traction company will close to-day and reopen December 15, when the third installment of $5 per share on the new series will be due and payable.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania has declared a dividend of $1 50 per share upon the full paid first preferred stock, payable January 1, 1894, to stockholders as recorded at the close of business December 15; also, a quarterly dividend of $1 per share upon secured preferred stock.

It is said that a very considerable amount of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4½ per cent consolidated mortgage bonds, series B, have been subscribed for, both in New York and in London, absorbing the best part of the entire amount of $4,000,000, which were offered for subscription.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny national bank	....	97
Commercial national bank	....	97
Fourth national bank	....	123
Fidelity T. & T. Co.	118	....
Marine national bank	....	107
Mechanics national bank	....	112
Third national bank	....	123
First Nat. bank, Allegheny	....	125
Allegheny heating company	94	....
Bridgewater gas	87	....
Ohio Valley	22	....
Peoples natural gas	22	....
Philadelphia company	21¾	21⅞
Central traction	20	21½
Citizens traction	59⅞	60
Pittsburgh traction	....	38
Pleasant Valley traction	....	19
Birmingham traction	14½	14⅝
Duquesne traction	22½	23
Manchester traction	37½	38¼
Ewalt (43d street) bridge	63	70
Pitts. & Birmingham bridge	....	70
Luster mining	10½	11
Mon. navigation company	....	75
Union Switch & Signal	....	16
Union Switch & Signal pfd.	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	....	137
U. S. glass common	....	28¼
U. S. glass preferred	....	97

MONETARY.

The local money situation is steady and time and call loans are still quoted at 6 per cent. Currency is plenty and the demand moderate. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$1,671,504 51
Yesterday's balances	264,465 04
Daily average exchanges	1,993,244 31
Daily average last week	2,017,892 83

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87½@4 87¾ for demand and at $4 84½@4 84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4 85½@4 88. Commercial bills, $4 83¼@4 83½. Silver certificates, 69½ bid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings, $81,907,389; balances, $4,544,451. For the week. Exchanges, $537,606,573; balances, $35,844,570.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings, $16,173,125; balances, $2,493,224; for the week, $94,261,598; balances, $11,838,966. Money, 1@1½ per cent. Exchange on New York par for cash.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings, $8,794,421; balances, $1,824,679; for the week, $62,142,797; balances, $9,784,966.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings to-day, $2,206,010; balances, $275,578; for the week, $14,266,453; balances, $1,857,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Clearings to-day $13,491,000; clearings for the week, $97,927,000; corresponding week last year, $115,850,000. New York exchange, 50@75c premium. Sterling exchange dull and quiet; actual, $4 85@4 88. Money, Demand light; rates, 5@7 per cent on call, 6@7 per cent on time.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings, $3,730,951; balances, $436,898. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 90c premium. Clearings for this week, $24,216,897; balances, $2,820,410.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—New York exchange selling at par. Clearings, $239,530; balances, $61,401.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Bank clearings to-day, $1,655,314.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Pig iron dull; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper quiet; lake, $10 25 bid. Lead weak; domestic, $3 20. Tin easy; straits, $20 45. Spelter firm; domestic, $3 80.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Mercantile Matters Move Along at a Slow Pace.

GROCERY TRADE MODERATELY ACTIVE.

Hardware and Drugs in Fair Demand and Dry Goods Steady.

EUROPEAN SUGAR FOR THIS COUNTRY

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1893.

The week which closes to-day has been productive of but very few and small business changes in the mercantile world. Trade of all kinds moves along in the same narrow channels, and the bulging signs which the jobbers have looked for so long and anxiously still continue to stay in the background. There is perhaps the slighest increase in business of some kinds, notably those which particularly pertain to the season, but the amount of business being done at this time as compared with the corresponding time last season is considerably below the average. One jobber tersely explains the situation thus: "Those merchants who have money won't buy, and those who have none we will not sell to, and between the two we are not doing a great deal of business." Collections still continue rather slow, but at least a little improvement is expected in them in the next 30 days.

The grocery trade is only moderately active, and there is a fair movement in some lines of staples. Sugars, syrups, dried fruits, coffee and fish show no change in prices. Nuts show a little strength as far as almonds and filberts are concerned. Japan teas are firm, and latest advices report some shortages on the year's shipments as compared with last season.

Hardware is fairly active, and wire nails are a little lower. Drugs are active for the season of the year, and the November trade has been very good. Dry goods are steady and unchanged, and boots and shoes and oils remain practically at recent quotations.

Heretofore Europe has produced only about sufficient sugar for its own consumption, and hence has not been interested particularly in American trade, but this year with a surplus crop of from 330,000 to 400,000 tons to dispose of they evidently intend to give us an object lesson of what they can do in the way of competition for the American trade. Sales of German granulated were made last week at 4c per lb delivered in New York. This is at ⅛c per lb below the American price at the opening of the week and ⅛c below the closing price. It can easily be seen what a serious matter this will prove to be before the end of the year.

Advices from the Pacific coast are to the effect that the 1893 pack of California fruit is fully one-third short of that of the previous season. The remnants of the old pack, however, serve to keep prices low and irregular. The shipments of British Columbia canned salmon to Europe thus far this season amount to about 250,000 cases. It is stated that the fleet will be the largest ever sent out from British Columbia. This would confirm previous reports of a very

@24c; western fresh, 24½@26c; southern, 23½@24½c; receipts, 3,665 packages. Tallow steady; city (32 per package), 5 1-16@5¼c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 3¾@5½c; Japan, 4½@5c. Molasses dull; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 35@40c. Cottonseed oil—There was a little more interest shown again today, with offerings slightly less urgent; at the close there was a firm tone; prime crude is quoted at 28c; off grade, 24@27c; yellow butter grades, 33c; yellow choice, 38c; yellow prime, 33@34c; yellow off grade, 30@33c; prime white, 39@40c.

PHILADELPHIA — DEC. 9.—Flour quiet but steady at former prices. Wheat dull and unchanged; export inquiry light; speculators here not operating; No. 2 Pennsylvania, 67¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 64¾c; No. 3 red, 63¾c; No. 2 red winter, 65¾c; December, 65½@66c; January, 66¾@67c; February, 68½@68½c; March, 69¾@70c. Corn dull and without important change; sales of new No. 3 mixed, 43½c; new No. 2 mixed, 45c, and old No. 2 nigh mixed and yellow, 47c; December, 43@43½c; January, 43@43½c; February, 43¼@43¾c; March, 43½@44c. Oats quiet and steady; sales ungraded, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35½@36c; No. 2 white, 37½c; December, 36¼@36¾c; January, 36¼@36¾c; February, 36½@37c; March, 36¾@37¼c. Butter quiet but firm; western creamery, 24@28c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 26@30c. Eggs quiet but steady; western, 26c; Pennsylvania and nearby, 27c. Cheese dull and unchanged; New York full cream, fancy, small, 12½c; do. large, 12c.

BALTIMORE—DEC. 9.—Flour market dull and unchanged; receipts, 12,822 barrels. Wheat—Southern quiet and unchanged; western opened steady; May, 71¾c bid; prices improved fractionally, but market was destitute of animation; receipts, 10,630 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels; No. 2 red spot, 66@66½c; steamer No. 2, 63@63¼c; No. 3 red spot, 64@64¼c; December, 66@66¼c; January, 66¾@67c; May, 72@72¼c. Corn—Southern dull and easier; western firmer, particularly for cash; new No. 2 white suddenly jumped to a premium over mixed. Closing prices: Spot mixed, 43¼@43¾c; No. 2 white spot, 43¾@43¾c; year, 43@43¼c; January, 42¾@42¾; February, 43c asked. Oats continued steady and firm market was noted this morning; local inquiry prevailed; prices unchanged. Butter—The market is firm and prices unchanged. Eggs quiet, steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS—DEC. 9.—Sugar—Open kettle firm; fully fair to prime, 2½@2 9-16c; good common to good fair, 2⅜c; common, 2¼@2⅜c; centrifugal strong; plantation granulated, 4 1-16c; choice white, 3 13-16@3⅞c; off white, 3⅝@3¾c; gray white, 3⅜@3 9-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 7-16@3½c; prime do., 3 5-16@3⅜c; off do., 2 13-16@3¼c; seconds, 2¼@3c. Molasses quiet; open kettle, choice, 32c; good prime to strictly prime, 28@30c; prime, 26@27c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 22@23c; centrifugal, good prime to strictly prime, 13@15c; good fair to prime, 10@12c; good common to fair, 8@9c; inferior to common, 5@7c; syrup, 26@29c.

ST. LOUIS—Dec. 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull and prices within a range of ¼c, closing ⅛c above yesterday. Corn stronger but very slow, closing ⅛c up. Oats nominal. Rye firm at 47½@48. Barley—No sales. Bran lower at 63½@64 on east track. Hay unchanged. Lead lower at $3 05. Spelter lower at $3 50 asked. Flaxseed quiet at $1 10. Cornmeal quiet at $1 75. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI — DEC. 9.—Flour dull. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, 59@60c. Corn firm and quiet; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye firm; No. 2, 54c; Pork easy at $13 00. Lard strong at $8 15. Bulkmeats dull at $7 12½. Bacon quiet at $8 75. Whisky firm; sales, 689 barrels at $1 15. Butter in fair demand. Sugar in moderate demand. Eggs steady at 21c. Cheese firm.

LIVERPOOL—DEC. 9.—Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 8s 6d@8s 7d; No. 2 red, western spring, 8s 7d@8s 8d; No. 2 red western winter, 8s 2½d@8s 3½d. Corn quiet; demand moderate; mixed western, 4s 2½d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 1d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, 85s. Lard, 49s 6d.

TOLEDO—DEC. 9.—Wheat dull but steady; No. 2 cash and December, 63c; May, 68¾c. Corn dull but steady; No. 2 cash, 37½c; No. 3, 37c. Oats quiet; cash, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 50c bid. Cloverseed dull but steady; prime cash and December, $5 85; January, $5 92½; February, $5 95.

MINNEAPOLIS—DEC. 9.—Trading in wheat was mainly local. May opened 63¾c and closed 63¼c track wheat; 62½c for hard; 60¾c for No. 1. Receipts, 315 cars; shipments, 41 cars. Flour was dull with an output equal to half only of the capacity of this city.

DETROIT—DEC. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 61½c; No. 2 red cash, 63½c; January, 63¾c; May, 68¾c; No. 3 red, 60c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 50½c. Prime cloverseed, $5 85.

DULUTH—DEC. 9.—Wheat inactive. Close—No. 1 hard cash, 61¼c; December, 61¾c; May, 66¼c; No. 1 northern cash, 60¼c; December, 60¾c; May, 65½c; No. 2 northern cash, 56¾c; No. 3, 52¼c; rejected, 46½c.

BUFFALO—DEC. 8.—Spring wheat quiet; No. 1 hard, 71½@72c; Northern, 70¼@71c; winter, spot, dull and firm; No. 2 red, 66c; No. 1 white, 66½c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Coffee—Options opened partially 5 points up on better Havre; closed quiet and generally 5 to 25 points net advance; sales, 6,000 bags, including December at 16.70c, January at 16.40@16.45c, March at 15.95c, May at 15.50c, August at 14.80@14.90c. Spot coffee—Rio market firm; No. 7, 18c. Mild steady; Cordova, 20@20¼c. Sales, none. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfg higher. Havre steady; near months ½@¾f up, others unchanged. Rio steady; No. 7, 15f; $300. Exchange, 10¼f. Receipts for two days, 7,000 bags; stock, 216,000 bags. London—December 6d lower, January and February 6d higher, others unchanged.

Sugar raw and steady; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96° 3c; sales none; refined, steady; No. 6, 3 1-16@3¼c; No. 7, 3¼@3 15-16c; No. 8, 3 11-16@3⅝c; No. 9, 3⅝@3 13-16c; No. 10, 3 9-16@3¾c; No. 11, 3¾@3 11-16c; No. 12, 3⅝@3 9-16c; No. 13, 3½c; off A, 3⅞@4 3-16c; mould A, 4½@4 11-16c; standard A, 4¼@4 5-16c; confectioners' A, 4¼@4 5-16c; cut loaf, 5@5 3-16c; crushed, 5@5 3-16c; powdered, 4 9-16@4¾c; granulated, 4 5-16@4½c; cubes, 4 9-16@4¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Despite the favorable weather conditions the past week, the volume of seasonable trade in dry goods has not increased particularly, and the wind-up of the week shows very little in the way of encouragement in the outlook for more prosperous business next week. There is no particular change in the demand for cotton goods. Print cloths are dull and nominal at 3c with buyers indifferent. Prints and printed fabrics show a little more doing in the way of orders from agents, but otherwise are featureless. Woven goods are quiet and ginghams dull. The higher grades of woven goods, however, show a little more activity. Foreign goods continue quiet.

THOSE unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

THROUGH THE OIL AREAS.

Tariff and the Grubbs Well Claim Attention.

THE LATTER'S SPLENDID SHOWING.

Mannington Field Keeping Up Its Pace in Good Shape.

RUNS AND SHIPMENTS OF YESTERDAY

The agitation over the prospective removal of the present tariff duty on oil, as indicated by the Wilson bill, has divided interest this week with the new Grubbs pool in Ohio township. The controversy has simmered down into a settled fight among the producers for a retention of the present duty. What effect the outcome will have on the new tariff schedule can only be conjectured. The producers from the start have shown vigorous opposition to any meddling and indicate that they mean to do all they can to defeat the proposed removal of the present duty.

The tariff discussion has in no way prevented progress in the fields. Very little time is being lost by operators in pushing the work in the Grubbs well district. Rigs are going up in all parts of the new territory and within a week or so the number of drilling well will reach a pretty big figure.

The Philadelphia company's gusher on the Grubbs farm continues to excite the strongest interest. Almost the only query heard among the oil men on the streets is for the latest news from this well. Altogether its owners have reason to feel good over the strike, as in the seven days of its existence as a producer it has more than paid for itself. Since December 2 the output of the well into the line of the Southwest Pennsylvania company has exceeded 7,000 barrels. Yesterday the well was 22 feet in the sand. It has to be repeatedly stirred up, but within the past few days has attained an average hourly production of 22 barrels. The Philadelphia company now has 12 wells projected and drilling in the immediate vicinity.

In the Midway district the Wheeling gas company's No. 1 on the Robert George farm was drilling on top of the fifth sand last night. Their Little No. 3 is down 1,200 feet. This company is building a rig for No. 3 N. G. Cook.

The Mannington (W. Va.) field manages to produce a gusher at frequent intervals. The South Penn oil company drilled in its No. 5, John Kennedy, the other day. When last heard from it was doing 50 barrels an hour. The Delmar's Shaffer No. 4 is drilling in the sand, but at last accounts had not reached the second pay.

Two wells are due in the fourth sand territory west of Bridgeville this week. One is the Philadelphia company's No. 2 on the Gilbert farm, on which the first well was drilled which started the latest excitement in that region. Thus far the development has been profitless for other operators.

The Forest oil company had its No. 1 on the Campbell farm cased through the Gordon sand yesterday, and expects to get the fourth sand by Monday.

The estimated production of the McDonald field yesterday was 12,000 barrels; the stock in the field, 34,000 barrels.

Sistersville runs were 13,823 barrels.

Runs and Shipments.

The runs and shipments of the various pipe lines on Friday were as follows: National Transit—Runs, 21,425 barrels; shipments, 27,961 barrels. McDonald—Runs, 11,871 barrels; outside McDonald, 6,007 barrels; total, 17,878 barrels. Buckeye, Macksburg—Runs, 3,728 barrels; shipments, 604 barrels. Buckeye, Lima—Runs, 44,270 barrels; shipments, 54,455 barrels. Eureka—Runs, 26,116 barrels; shipments, 2,867 barrels. Southern pipe line company—Shipments, 17,310 barrels. New York transit company—Shipments, 44,810 barrels.

The runs and deliveries of the Mellon pipe lines were: Receipts, 10,309 barrels; deliveries, 9,485 barrels.

Tidewater runs were: Runs, 5,195 barrels; total, 29,309 barrels; average, 3,663 barrels; shipments, 10,391 barrels; total, 81,694 barrels; average, 10,211 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option for the week ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Monday	76½	77⅜	76½	77⅜
Tuesday	77⅛	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
Wednesday	77⅛	77¼	77⅛	77¼
Thursday	77¼	77¼	77⅛	77¼
Friday	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
Saturday	77¼	77¼	77⅛	77¼

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Petroleum quiet but steady. Pennsylvania oil—Sales, none; January option sales, none; closed at 77¼c bid. Lima oil—Sales, none.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 49⅞@50; Reading, 10 9-16@10⅝; Lehigh Valley, 37⅜@37½; Lehigh navigation, 52¾; Philadelphia & Erie, 25@26; Northern Pacific common, 6¼@6¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 21⅞@22¼; Metropolitan traction, 105½@106½; Philadelphia traction, 97¼@97½.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Rosin steady; strained common to good, $1 27½@1 32½. Turpentine steady at 29@29½c.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 9.—Rosin firm; strained, 92½c; good, 97½c. Spirits steady at 26½c. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 00; soft, $1 60; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Spirits firm at 27c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The exports of specie for the week ending to-day were $551,821 in gold and $949,957 in silver.

The imports from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were: Specie, $82,158 in gold; general merchandise, $8,852,215; dry goods, $1,149,466.

IF YOU have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possesses peculiar curative power.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

COL. MECHLING HUSTLING.

But the Erie District Man Is Said to Have the Call.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Colonel W. T. Mechling, of Butler, Pa., accompanied by "Lev" McQuiston, W. A. Farquer and C. M. Heineman, of Butler, was in the city Friday in the interests of his candidacy for the United States marshalship of the western district of Pennsylvania. It is understood that Colonel Mechling thinks he would be a very available man for the backers of the less promising candidates to unite on. Colonel Mechling and his friends want to see the president and the attorney-general but did not do so to-day. It is generally agreed now that the strongest candidate for the marshalship is Major Walker, of Erie, who is indorsed by Congressman Sibley and the friends of the late William L. Scott. It is also thought that the state administration is friendly to Major Walker, but whether they are actively backing him is not known here. Mr. Sibley says he has been practically promised by the president that Walker should receive the appointment, but evidently has some misgivings as to how the president will feel since he came out so strongly against the administration's financial policy.

Congressman Kribbs has a candidate for the marshalship in the person of W. A. Hagerty, of Clearfield, who is also backed by Clerk of the House James Kerr. Mr. Kribbs will stand by Mr. Hagerty as long as he stays in the race. A. J. Montgomery, of Pittsburgh, is another candidate. There has been a general disposition to concede the marshalship to Mr. Sibley's district, as the collector of internal revenue was taken from Pittsburgh and the district attorney from Mr. Kribbs's district. George A. Loshell, of Coraopolis, is known as the Sipe candidate for the marshalship, although the representative of the Twenty-fourth district has not busied himself a great deal about the place for the reason above given. John Braden, Sr., of Washington county, is also talked of as a candidate and is supposed to have the good will of the state administration.

THE MONOPOLY AT WORK.

Standard Oil Company Agents Whooping Up Sentiment Against the Wilson Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CLARION, PA., Dec. 10.—Much indignation is expressed in this county against the efforts of the Standard oil company to deceive the people as to the effect of petroleum being placed on the free list. The company has been sending its agents through this county asking residents here to telegraph Congressman Kribbs asking him to oppose the Wilson bill. M. J. Newton, of Emlenton, Pa., an officer and representative of the Standard company, visited this place yesterday and to-day, and offered free use of telegraph wires to send such messages to Washington. A meeting is talked of to pass resolutions warning the public and expressing distrust of the Standard's claims and actions.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

B. & B.

500 Wrapper

—OR—

DRESS PATTERNS,

Genteel, quiet colorings and designs—nice, fine goods—make acceptable Christmas presents. The above are far beyond in worth what you'd expect at price—

$1.00 Each.

Finer, better DRESS PATTERNS in nice boxes labeled CHRISTMAS, 1893—at inexpensive prices—many of these will be selected as gifts.

HOLIDAY GOODS, both useful and ornamental, in greater variety, larger assortments and at less prices than we've ever before offered. Come, or order through OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Hutchison Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer, Sewickley, Pa.

A CARD—Since my removal to Pittsburgh from Allegheny, my practice has grown to such proportions that it became necessary to obtain commodious quarters for the accommodation of my cancer patients, and I have, at an enormous expense, purchased the well-known HUTCHISON HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER, at SEWICKLEY.

In addition to the hospital property I have also purchased the Hutchison treatment for the cure of Cancer, and retained under contract the services of Dr. Hutchison and the entire hospital corps, including physicians, nurses, cooks, etc., who, in connection with my own coterie of physicians and assistants, will be prepared to treat all CANCERS and CANCEROUS DISEASES, TUMORS and MALIGNANT ULCERS on any part of the body, and all NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES successfully. Correspondence solicited. Communications of inquiry can be addressed to my offices, 907 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. A. Burgoon's office hours for consultation at Pittsburgh are from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., where I treat successfully all cases of Tape Worms, Catarrh and all Secret Diseases, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Stomach Troubles and kindred diseases.

W-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John D. Carr	Sewickley
Julian Mickey	Braddock
Wm. E. Preece	Massillon, O
Dora A. Ries	Millport, O
Edward L. Snyder	Pittsburgh
Ella M. Ragan	Allegheny
Leonard Welsh	Allegheny
Eliza Anderson	Allegheny
Barton Smelzer	Avonmore
Amanda Fortzer	Greensburg
Bruno Schmitt	Pittsburgh
Minnie Herbst	Pittsburgh
Frank Giles	Turtle Creek
Etta Sadler	Turtle Creek
John R. Greig	Braddock
Barbara D. Craig	Braddock
Barni Rogalski	Pittsburgh
Rosa Puail	Pittsburgh
Harry Burkhardt	West Newton
Julia Schwin	Pittsburgh
Wm. J. Knob	Ross township
Rosa B. Seif	Ross township
Isaac H. Laird	Scottsville
Isa V. Green	Scottsville
James Neill	Pittsburgh
Etha F. Coen	New Castle, O
Patrick J. Corcoran	Pittsburgh
Annie Corcoran	Pittsburgh
John F. Semmelrock	Pittsburgh
Anna M. Haszelbart	Pittsburgh
Pasquea Santilla	Pittsburgh
Philomena Pucino	Pittsburgh
Geo. J. Staudt	Pittsburgh
Mary Zeller	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. A. Shaffer	Butler
Leila A. Douglass	Pittsburgh
Chas. C. McVicker	Willow Grove
Annie M. Fehl	Willow Grove
Wm. J. Gault	Pittsburgh
Clarinda A. Swindell	Pittsburgh
Daniel Keating	Pittsburgh
Albert Squire	Braddock
Ettie L. Geiger	Braddock
John L. Jackson	Allegheny
Mary Diggs	Allegheny
David Dow	Allegheny
Jennie Shearer	Allegheny
Eli Ditman	Reynoldton
Mary E. Swartz	Reynoldton

A WOMAN who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

DIED.

ANDERSON—On Tuesday morning, December 5, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock, THOMAS M. ANDERSON, in the 41st year of his age.

FLEMING—On Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 11 o'clock P. M., Mrs. FREDERICKA FLEMING, nee Kiser, wife of the late John Fleming, at her residence, in Sewickley, in the 79th year her age.

GRACE—On Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 5 A. M., LEO, son of Thomas and Mary Grace, aged 6 years.

MICHALL—On Tuesday morning, December 5, 1893, IDA E., wife of John T. C. Michall, in the 25th year of her age.

REINEMAN—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 6 P. M., CHARLES EDWARD REINEMAN, aged 21 years, at his mother's residence, Reserve township.

SCHUTTE—On Monday, December 4, 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M., at his residence, Meriden street, Duquesne Heights, F. A. SCHUTTE, in the 68th year of his age.

SCOTT—On Tuesday, December 5, 1893, ALEXANDER SCOTT, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

KIRKPATRICK—On Wednesday morning, December 6, 1893, at 12:30 o'clock, ELIZABETH JACKSON, wife of John Kirkpatrick, in her 64th year.

McMULLEN—On Thursday morning, December 7, 1893, at 1 o'clock, LILLIAN A., daughter of Edward and Lizzie McMullen, aged 3 years 3 months.

MADDEN—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 11:50 A. M., ALOYSIUS MADDEN, son of P. A. Madden, in the 6th year of his age.

POWERS—On Thursday morning, December 7, 1893, at 3 o'clock, DENNIS POWERS, at Mercy hospital, aged 30 years.

SAUFFER—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 8:15 P. M., LAURA SCAUFFER, at the home of her parents, Clifton station, in her 25th year.

WIEDERHOLD—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at his residence, No. 34 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, at 7 o'clock A. M., LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, in the 69th year of his age.

BENNETT—At Cincinnati, O., Lane seminary, Walnut Hills, after a lingering illness, JESSIE STARRETT BENNETT, sister of Edgar K. Bennett, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BENNETT—At Cincinnati, O., Lane seminary, Walnut Hills, after a lingering illness, JESSIE STARRETT BENNETT, sister of Edgar K. Bennett, of Pittsburgh.

BROWN—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 7:20 A. M., NANCY, widow of Thomas Brown, aged 80 years.

CHERRY—On Wednesday evening, December 6, 1893, at 5 o'clock, CHARLES MELLOR CHERRY, aged 3 months and 6 days, son of James B. and Nellie Cherry.

FORGEY—On Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 2:30 A. M., NADALINE, wife of John H. Forgey, of Wilkinsburg.

FRANZ—On Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 10:30 P. M., MARGARETA, wife of Jacob A. Franz, Sr., aged 66 years 11 months and 13 days.

HAMILTON—Suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, December 6, 1893, at 3:45 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, No. 249 Federal street, Allegheny, Mrs. JENNIE LUKER, widow of J. P. Hamilton, of West Newton, Pa.

HUDSON—On Wednesday morning, December 6, 1893, at 4:10 o'clock, EDWIN REUBEN, youngest son of George E. and Amelia L. Hudson, aged 1 year 6 months 25 days.

BRIGGS—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 10 P. M., at his late residence No. 320 River avenue, East End, CHARLES Q. BRIGGS, in his 63d year.

CONWAY—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 4 P. M., ELSIE ECCLES, daughter of the late William and Maggie Conway, aged 8 years 11 months and 12 days.

COCHRAN—Entered into rest at Newark, N. J., December 7, 1893, ANNE RICHARDSON COCHRAN, widow of John T. Cochran, Esq., formerly of this city.

DUDDY—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., ANTHONY DUDDY, aged 55 years.

EHMER—On Thursday morning, December 7, 1893, at 3 o'clock, MINNIE, daughter of Valentine and A. M. Ehmer, aged 3 years 5 months and 7 days.

GALLAGHER—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 10:45 P. M., MARGARET, widow of Peter Gallagher, aged 55 years.

LEWIS—At her late residence, No. 36 Thirteenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., ANN, wife of the late Benjamin Lewis, in the 66th year of her age.

LANG—On Thursday morning, December 7, 1893, GEORGE M. LANG, in the 43d year of his age.

LACOCK—On Friday, December 8, 1893, at 9:15 P. M., HAMILTON LACOCK, Jr., aged 39 years 5 months 22 days.

MOVAY—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 2 P. M., MARY A., widow of Ira B. McVay.

MORGAN—On Thursday, December 7, 1893, at 11 A. M., SAMUEL MORGAN, of Brownstown, in the 59th year of his age.

MOUL—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock (midnight), ESTHER FLORENCE, daughter of George F. and Lizzie Moul, aged 4 years and 7 months.

PARE—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Cain, Greenbush street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. SALLY PARE, in the 93d year of her age.

SCHWER—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 10 A. M., MARIE ANNIE SCHWER, aged 90 years 7 months 5 days.

SCHLEIGER—On Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 7:25 A. M., JOSEPH A. SCHLEIGER, son of John George and Martina Schleiger, aged 25 years 4 months and 4 days.

SACKETT—At her residence, 145½ Rush street, Allegheny, at 3:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, December 7, 1893, Mrs. HARRIET SACKETT, widow of Calvin Sackett, in the 83d year of her age.

SHANNON—Entered into rest Wednesday, December 6, 1893, at 4 A. M., Mr. JOHN SHANNON.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

STEAMSHIPS.

HOLIDAY REMITTANCES to the old country by draft, money order or cable at New York rates. MAX SCHAMBERG & CO., foreign bankers, 527 Smithfield st., established 1863. Agency for all steamship lines to the European continent. TTS

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, and save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All about Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S

Christmas Suggestions.

OUR entire first floor is devoted to our (Twelfth) Annual Holiday Bazar of useful and decorative articles appropriate for CHRISTMAS GIFTS, and representing our Carpet, Furniture and Curtain Departments.

FOR A LADY.

Nothing could be a more graceful and permanent reminder of the giver than a beautiful Writing Desk. We have a large assortment in the latest French styles, and with inlaid brass and marquetry of wood. The one of our etching is only $10.00 in Antique Oak.

$10.

This delicate-looking but strongly made gilded reception chair, at $3.75, will be appropriate in even the finest of drawing rooms. It comes from the aristocratic ranks of our gilded furniture, with their dainty and exquisitely-colored covering of silk. It suggests also our parlor pieces in great variety—beautiful Cabinets, Onyx and Brass Tables, Pedestals, Curio Cabinets, Piano Stools, Chinese Teakwood Pedestals, Cabinets, etc.

$3.75.

This carved oak Colonial Rocking Chair, of strong construction, with best finish and box spring seat upholstered in tapestry, is $3.50. It surpasses the rocker we sold so largely at $5.00, and is but one of an immense variety of Rockers, Easy Chairs and Upholstered Parlor Furniture.

$3.50.

The exceedingly graceful and artistic shapes of Rattan Furniture make it suitable for any room. The new designs are very beautiful and the prices moderate for Rockers, Divans, Arm Chairs, Foot Stools, Tables, Etc.

The exigencies of the time have enabled us, as buyers, to secure large concessions from manufacturers, while our policy, as sellers, is to make profit margins small and our patrons "value received" large. All prices in plain figures. All goods delivered when wanted and packed for shipment without charge.

O. McCLINTOCK & Co.

FURNITURE · CARPETS · CURTAINS

BEDDING

33 FIFTH AVENUE.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES, BOOKS, ETC.

DOLLS AND DOLL OUTFITS

Bisque Dolls,
Kid Body Dolls,
Jointed Dolls,
Worsted Dolls,
Negro Dolls,
Paper Dolls,
Rubber Dolls,
Doll Shoes,
Doll Caps,
Doll Toilet Sets,
Doll Wigs,
Doll Parasols,
Doll Stockings,
Doll Carriages,
Doll High Chairs,
Doll Trunks,
Doll Cradles,
Doll Houses,
Doll Furniture,
Doll Swings,
Doll Bedsteads,
Doll Heads,
Doll Bodies,

TOYS AND GAMES.

Horses and Wagons,
Skin Horses,
Plush Animals,
Fur Sheep,
Iron Wagons,
Wooden Wagons,
Velocipedes,
Tricycles,
Sleds,
Tin Toys,
Iron Toys,
Wooden Toys,
Mechanical Toys,
Musical Toys,
Pianos,
Drums,
Desks,
Blackboards,
Blocks,
Toy Dishes,
Magic Lanterns,
High Chairs,
Rubber Balls,
Skates,
Ten Pins.

Games and Puzzles by the Thousands.
Fun and Amusement for Old and Young.

A REMARKABLE OFFER!

JUST THINK OF IT! THREE PAPERS EVERY WEEK!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST has perfected a clubbing arrangement with the following publications at a rate that cannot be duplicated—good for a short time only—every one a first-class journal:

	CLUBBING PRICES.
The New York Ledger (America's great story paper), $2.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.75
The Ladies' Home Journal, $1.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.85
The National Stockman and Farmer, $1.50 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.90
Toledo Weekly Blade, $1.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.75
Detroit Weekly Free Press, $1.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.60
Farm and Fireside (Ladies' Home Companion) 50c per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.25
Chicago Herald (Saturday edition), $1.25 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$2.15
Farm, Field and Stockman, $1.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.65
The Ohio Farmer, $1.00 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.75
The Farm Journal (Philadelphia) 50c per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.10
Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, $1.25 per year.... THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, $1.00 per year	$1.15

THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST is a perfect household journal. Something to interest every member of the family. No home complete without it.

Send your order to

THE POST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Post Building, Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

del-5-12-22-26

RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED WITHOUT DETENTION FROM BUSINSS

Treatment Simple, Safe, Scientific. Cure Permanent and Complete.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

—OF THE—

BALTIMORE HERNIA INSTITUTE,

LIMITED.

OFFICES AND HOURS:
Washington, Pa., 147 N. Main and 26 E. Maiden streets. Hours: 7 to 9 P. M.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Times Building, Room No. 301. Hours: 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For further information address the SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

E. R. DEEMS, - - Washington, Pa

au15-W-6-up

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DR. WHITTIER,

814 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES. Physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business and society permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES, all forms of scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only